Seventh Series, Vol. XXXV, No.14 Wednesday, March 16, 1983
Phalguna 25, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4.00

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 16, 1983/Phalguna 25, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Working group to attract higher level personnel in North-East

*245. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has set up a working group to suggest ways to attract higher level personnel in the north-east and to simplify rules of administration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A working group has been set up on 29th January, 1983 to study changes in the personnel policy for the North-Eastern Region for higher level personnel like scientists, technologists, administrators and educationists. The Working Group will also examine and suggest modification in the administrative systems and procedures.

(b) A copy of the Office Memorandum constituting the working group which gives the composition and terms of reference of the working group is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6108/83].

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I first congratulate the Minister, that after having five Five Year Plans, in the Sixth Five Year Plan the Government has felt the necessity for appointing a Working Group to look after the personnel problem of the North-Eastern region.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You are interested in the personnel problem only, not any other problem?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The trouble is that though various Government plans are made for the North-Eastern region, unfortunately the implementation has not been done properly. The people who are available in the other parts of the country are not willing to go to Assam for various reasons which I do not want to deal with here.

Secondly, local talent is also not available there. In the working group that has been constituted, neither a technologist nor an administrator has been taken from Assam, except the Secretary of the North-Eastern Council.

I would like to put a question to the Minister. In order to see that more people from the North-Eastern region get jobs in various spheres of industrial as well as other sectors, what step is the Government or the Planning Commission going to take in creating the necessary infrastructure in the engineering colleges, medical colleges and the polytechnics?

I would also like to know whether the Government will consider making this Working Group report, a time-bound programe, because no time limit is mentioned. From our experience we have seen that committees and high-powered commissions are being established but the reports given by them are not implemented. Therefore, I would like to know when the process of implementation will start, after the report has been submitted.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as this Working Group is concerned, it is mainly

going to concentrate on the All India and the Central Services and part of the recommendations may also concern the recruitment policy and other procedural matters concerning the State Government. So long as it concerns itself with the Central Government policies, I do not think any association of the State Government's representatives will be called. If the Working Group is going to make recommendations which are relevant to the State Governments, at a later stage, their representatives will be taken into confidence and matters will be discussed. In those things which are, in fact, going to be implemented by the State Governments, unless we get their approval and consent, I do not think that we will be able to go ahead. I cannot possibly lay down as to what is going to be the time within which the Working Group should submit its report. But the anxiety of the Government is to see that with a view to maximising the developmental effort in that area, the Working Group submits its report as early as possible.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: During the Assam talks, at one stage the Government of India wanted to give some relaxation and some safeguard to the people of Assam in services and other things because meritwise our boys cannot compete with the boys from other parts of the country. Is the Worknig Group going to consider that aspect as to how the local talent can be employed in the Central Government sector?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Both the aspects will have to be properly given weightage. On the one side, really meritorious people should go over to Assam and help in the developmental process there. At the same time, due aspirations of the local people will have to be considered. So, this will have to be properly weighed. I am sure, the Working Group will definitely consider both aspects of the question.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: In view of the special situation in the North Eastern region and lack of the other facilities there, it has not been able to attract talented people in those areas. As the talented people would not like to go over there, would the Government set up some institute to train the local boys?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as the local people and their mannig the services are concerned, the training facilities have been provided by the NEC at NEC level and also at the State level. But the precise function of this group is to find out whether we can depute All India and Central Services personnel in the North Eastern region with a view to speed up developmental process there.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Besides the question of North East, it is the basic feature of our developmental policy that wherever there is a developmental imbalance that should be removed. Formerly, the Centre used to declare industrially backward districts and they used to get subsidy and other incentives for development. Later on, as I understand, that policy was changed. It was thought that the Planning Commission was identifying certain areas where a different kind of approach was necessary for development activites. In this regard various State Governmnets have submitted the list of districts where there is no industry. Therefore, I would like to know particularly with reference to Gujarat whether, with regard to imbalances that exist between region and region, any pragmatic and perspective approach is contemplated by the Planning Commission so that the question that arises in the North East may not arise in other parts of the country?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a hypothetical question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Has the Working Group been asked to study as to what are the causes for the sense of alienation that is felt among the administrators and educationists in the North Eastern Region and particularly in Assam? Have they have been asked to suggest concrete steps to see that this sense of alienation is eliminated?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The terms of reference have been given in reply to the question and it is very clear from the terms of reference as to what are things which the Working Group is supposed to study. In a general way, if the Working Group feels like, there is no prohibition

in not studying all aspects of the question but I cannot possibly say as to on what lines the Working Group is going to function.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My question is not about prohibition. My question is whether you have drawn their attention to the fact that particularly in the present conditions, there is a growing alientation and that has to be ended and, therefore, concrete measures should be suggested?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is merely a question of personnel policy and this Working Group is going into all aspects of policy matters so far as personnel recruitment, promotion, deputation and all other aspects are concerned. I do not think rest of the maters are going to be covered by this Working Group.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 246 Shri R. N. Rakesh....Absent

Q. No. 247 Shri R. L. P. Verma.... Absent.

Q. No. 248 Shri Arvind Netam.... Absenet

Q. No. 249 Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait....Absent

There is a hat-trick.

Encouragement for setting up of Ancillary Units by Large Scale Industries

*250. SHRI GULSHER AHMED:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any scheme to the effect that large scale industries should encourage setting up of ancillary units;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the progress achieved during the last two years; and

(d) the agency monitoring the scheme and measures contemplated to give fillip to the scheme in order to give boost to industrial production and help setting up of new industries in small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of House.

Statement

It is the policy of the Government to encourage establishment of ancillaries by large industries wherever possible. For the purpose, the following measures have been taken:—

(i) A separate Ancillary Division has been established in the Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, to look after the growth of the ancillaries in the country.

(ii) A special relaxation has been made in the upward capital investment limit of the Small Scale ancillary units as a part of the definition. This limit is Rs. 25 lakhs in the case of ancillary units as against Rs. 20 lakhs in the case of other small scale units.

(iii) A separate system for Registration of ancillary units between Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs investment has been introduced with the State Directors of Industries.

(iv) A net work of 16 Sub-contracting exchanges has been set up in the country under the Small Industries Development Organisation to promote contacts between the Large, Medium and Small Scale Industries.

(v) Guidelines have been issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in the Ministry of Finance to the Central Public Sector Enterprises for deevlopment of ancillary units to meet their requirements.

2. As a result of the above measures, there has been an increasing growth in the number of ancillary units promoted by the Central Public Sector Enterprises.

The progress is indicated in the Table below:—

Year	No. of ancillaries/ small scale industries supported	Purchases from ancillary/ small scale units (Rs. in crores)
1980-81 . . .	5324	152
1981-82 . . .	8221	233

3. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries' Organisation and the Bureau of Public Enterprises are constantly in touch with the Central Public Sector Enterprises to review their programmes for ancillary development and to provide necessary support for accelerating their growth.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: You have not given the break-up for small scale industries and ancillaries, both in number of units and also in terms of money value. I would like to know what is the number of small-scale industries supported by large-scale industries and what is the number of ancillaries?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: As the hon. Member has asked about the number of small-scale industries supported by large-scale industries, we have this figure only in respect of public sector enterprises and that has already been given in the statement.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: In your reply you have simply written ancillaries and small-scale industries supported by large-scale industries. Simply oblique is there. I want to know the break up, i.e., how many units of small-scale industries are supported by large-scale industries and how many units are of ancillary industries?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: All the figures which we have given pertain to the small-scale industries which are ancillary industries to the public sector undertakings.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: These are two different things. Ancillary is one thing, small-scale is one thing.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): For the year 1981-82 which has been mentioned in the statement, the figure for small-scale industries|ancilliaries is 7,068 and for large-scale public sector ancilliaries it is 1,153. This is break-up information sought by the Hon. Member.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: Your statement is totally silent about the private industries. May I know in what manner pressure is being brought on large and medium industries in private sector in the matter of setting up ancillary units?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: At present there are no specific guidelines which have been issued to the private sector in respect of ancillisation but the guidelines issued by the BPE have been passed on to the private sector industries. We do not have the figures as to how many ancillary units have been set up by the private sector but I can say that they are taking steps in this direction.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: I would like to know whether Government is thinking of some kind of social control or some kind of legislation in order to bring pressure on the private sector to set up ancillaries?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I fully agree with the hon. Member that the private sector needs more gearing up in the direction of setting up ancillary units and we propose to call a meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board to, *inter-alia*, discuss this matter. Also, I will discuss this matter also in the Advisory Board on Industries, in which FICCI, ASSOCHEM and all other major representative organisations of Industries are represented.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Though a very specific question was put, I am sorry to say that the answer is very vague about a very vital sector of our country's economy. The small-scale sector needs all the help and guidance. If you

see the figures which have been given, the purchases which are made from the small-scale units are really not significant, considering the total requiremnts of even the Central Government industries. Therefore, may I know the total purchases made by the Central Government industries and the percentage of purchase from the small-scale indsutries? Secondly, part-(d) of the question is very important what is the monitoring done in this respect? The answer is that the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and the Bureau of Public Enterprises have been charged with the review of the programme for the development of small-scale industries. I seems there is no monitoring done at all. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the following: what is the percentage of total purchase made from the small-scale industries and what is the monitoring that is being done? The other important aspect is the help that is to be rendered to the small-scale industries in obtaining raw materials. On all these aspects, what are the Government going to do and what are the big industries going to do to help the small-scale industries?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: So far as the total purchases made from the ancillary industries by public sector industries are concerned, the figures are as folows:

Year	No. of Units	Total purchases (Rs. in crores)
1977-78 . . .	550	80·57
1978-79 . . .	5,072	96·44
1979-80 . . .	4,729	119·96
1980-81 . . .	5,324	151·90
1981-82	8,221	Rs. 233.26 crores.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I wanted to know the percentage.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I am coming to that. These are the purchases which have been made by the public sector enterprises from the ancillaries.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is the percentage? That is important.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I do not have the figures of percentage with me at present. I will lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: HMT is swallowing small industries and no help is being given to them. I have written to the hon. Minister so many times. Please help the small industries.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Regarding the second part of the question, what steps are being taken to monitor the working of the anicillary industries, we have set up inter-departmental teams, which visit the Central public sector undertakings and have detailed discussion with the management with regard to their programme for ancillary development. As stated by the hon. Minister, we have also set up State level Ancillary Advisory Committees in almost all the States. They meet from time to time and review the progress of ancillarisation in their respective states.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: There are both public and private industries. So far as the private sector industries are concerned, the hon. Minister has stated that just now that they are not giving adequae consideration. Is the hon. Minister aware of another aspect of the problem that these large houses of private industries instead of helping the real small industries are themselves going in this area

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: It is possible that many of the large houses—MRTP AND FERA companies may be entering this small scale sector through the backdoor. We are having a constant watch on it. As and when this matter comes to our notice, we will take suitable action.

Porno Books Racket

*251. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minitser of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item under the caption "Porno Books Racket Busted" appearing in National Herald, dated 11 February, 1983;

(b) if so, the details of machinery, documents, books etc. that have been unearthed, the particulars of persons arrested so far and those found involved and likely to be arrested;

(c) whether any case has been registered, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to eradicate this evil and immoral dealings prevailing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 8300 printed loose sheets, were seized from the possession of one Masood Ali, proprietor "Print Well" printing Press, Bara Hindu Rao, Shri Masood Ali has been arrested in this case. He has stated that the objectionable material had been printed on behalf of one Shri Shiv Kumar, but no incriminating evidence has come to light so far to indicate Shiv Kumar's involvement in the case.

(c) A case vide FIR No. 78 dated 8-2-83 u|s 292 IPC, Police Station Sadar Bazar, Delhi, has been registered and is under investigation.

(d) The police is vigilant in this regard. As and when any information is received, raids are conducted.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि लूज शीट्स के अलावा जो पिक्चर के ब्लाक्स थे, वे भी कब्जे में लिए गए या नहीं ? यह मामला कब तक कोर्ट में चला जाएगा ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We are not aware of any blocks apart from the printed loose sheets which have been seized. As I said earlier, at the appropriate time the case will be filed.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार असमद : यह मामला कब तक कोर्ट में चला जाएगा यह भी तो बता दीजिए ?

SHRI P. VENKTASUBBAIAH: I have already stated that the matter is being investigated.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दस हजार लूज शीट्स पकड़ी गई हैं और काफी और जगह भी दे दी गई हैं, ताकि छापी जा सकें । क्या कोई इंवैट्री तैयार की गई थी ? यदि की गई थी तो किसके सामने ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As has been stated by my colleague, 8,300 loose papers were found. No blocks were found there. All these papers were seized by the police.

SHRI SOMATH CHATTERJEE: Distributed among themselves. (*interruptions*)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No I can assure the hon. Member that nobody can ask the police not to carry on investigation at the earliest and not to challan.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले आठ दस वर्षों से देखा जा रहा है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर किसी ट्रेडमार्क या जाली नामों से या काल्पनिक नामों से, जिसका दुनिया में कोई लेखक नहीं होता है, किताबें छपती हैं और बिक्री होती है । प्रकाशक लोग निरंतर ट्रेडमार्क रख कर लेखकों का शोषण करते जा रहे हैं । क्या मंत्री जी इस संबंध में प्रकाशकों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिये तैयार हैं, जो ट्रेडमार्क के नाम से पुस्तकों को उत्तरोत्तर छाप रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This question relates to the seizure of objectionable material. The hon. Member is raising some other question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister be kind enough to say—is the existing law sufficient to deal with all this photography and the matters related thereto? If not, is the Government thinking seriously of bringing in new legislation so that this can be controlled because I like to draw the attention of the House not only as a teacher but also as a citizen? You look at he bookshops and think about the evil-influence that is being spread on the minds of the younger generation of our country.

I would also like the Government to take note that there are certain female organisations....

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Women's organisations.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Thank you for the correction. There are certain women's organisations which have also protested against these things. We have a lady Prime Minister but the dignity of Indian women is dishonoured. The Government should take firm steps against this illegal profit-making business. This has nothing to do with our Indian culture and Indian attitude I would like to know whether the Government is going to make a strict legislation on this matter?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I entirely agree with the observations of the hon Member. Under the present I.P.C., we are trying our best to see that such persons as are doing this kind of propaganda are brought to book. But this is a matter of subjectivity whether a matter is obscene or not. This is a matter which has to be gone into thoroughly. There are also certain business organisations which exploit this aspect through certain advertisements and propagate certain things which are against our culture. All these things will be taken into consideration by the Government. I may assure the hon. Member that if there is any lacuna in the present law, that would be taken care of and adequate steps would be taken to plug the loopholes.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Question No. 252.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: (*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I want to protest against the remarks made by the lady Member.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: The remark is unwarranted. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This remark should be expunged.

पर्यावरण योजना संबंधी राष्ट्रीय समिति

*252. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यावरण योजना संबंधी राष्ट्रीय समिति ने 15-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर संबंधित एजेंसियों द्वारा क्या अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action has been taken to accelerate on-going and planned programmes for environmental protection, to development projects from the environmental angle and to set up Departments of Environment in different States.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने पर्यावरण पर काफी कुछ कहा था प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी यह कहा था कि प्रकृति और धरती तभी तक हमारा साथ देगें जब तक हम उन का साथ देगें ।

**Not recorded.

आज 70 प्रतिशत नदियां प्रदूषित हो रहीं हैं, हिमालय नंगा हो रहा है, इन प्रदूषित पदार्थों के कारण हमारे शहरों में प्रदूषण फैल रहा है। आप कृपा कर उत्तर दीजिये—15 प्वायन्ट्स प्रोग्राम आपने कब से अख्तियार किया तथा अख्तियार करने के बाद जो-जो प्वाइन्ट्स आपने लिये हैं उन पर क्या कायवाही हुई या केवल 'थिंकिंग - टैंक' चिन्तन करने का विषय बन गया है, उसको धरती पर लाकर धरती को साफ करने, हरा-भरा करने का विषय रहा है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि अब तक कौन-कौन से कदम किस एजसी द्वारा उठाये गये ? यदि नहीं उठाये गये तो क्यों नहीं उठाये गये ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Sir, this is a question relating to the functioning of the Committee. The Committee is a think tank which acts autonomously and interacts with the Department which is the implementing body. The 15-point, programme which has been drafted on the 19th of December, 1981 is relating to five different areas of think tank operations and has given very useful inputs to the Department of Environment in its functioning and its programme. So, they are two separate issues—the think tank and the Department.

As far as interaction and its outcome is concerned, there are programmes, such as, eco-development programme where something like 60,000 students have been involved. There are various developmental programmes where ex-servicemen have been employed, for forestry and planting of nurseries. There are such like programmes in various fields.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है, इसलिये यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न ही है। मैं पहले कह चुका हू कि 15 सूत्री कार्य-क्रम आप ने निर्धारित किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस एजसी के द्वारा आप ने इसको करवाया है और आज तक आप ने कितनी उपलब्धियां कर ली हैं। व्हाट आर योर एचिवमेन्ट्स। मैं पढ़ रहा था कि संविधान में भी इस के बारे में आर्टीकल 48 है और 15-सूत्री कायक्रम आपने अपना लिया है और एजसीज भी मुकर्रर कर ली हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केवल योजना बनाने का ही काम हुआ है या धरती को कुछ सुधारने का भी काम हुआ है। यह मेरा पहला क्वश्चन है।

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: There is the afforestation programme and the programme for conservation of forests and soil. Then, in the Prime Minister's 20-point economic programme, there are 5 points which are directly connected with all the environmental aspects. So, this is the most important agency for implementing the various environmental projects and programmes.

I have already said about the eco-development programme. Further, in the Ganga basin which is a polluted area, there is a project for creating an agency for monitoring the prevention of pollution in the Ganga basin. There is the Himalayan institute which is being set up probably this year—the funds are there—for giving guidelines on land management in the Himalayan areas which are strategically very important.

Similarly, we have created the task forces both for the Western Ghats and, very soon, for the Eastern Ghats and other parts of the country.

As far as the implementation of the Prevention of Water Pollution Act is concerned, every State, except Orissa which is doing very soon, has a Board. These State Boards are being strengthened. The air pollution will also be handled by the State Boards. The Central Board acts as a coordinator between various State Boards. These Boards are now being strengthened so that they can take action under the law

for preventing water and air pollution in the various States.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: About the recommendations of the 15-point programme, it has appeared in the *Hindustan Times*—I quote:

> "For the implementation of the 15-point programme, the Council has suggested creation of a Cabinet sub-committee on environment to be presided over by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who is also the Minister of Environment. Later on, this committee could be converted into a National Environmental Council including in it the leaders of important political parties".

I want to know whether this suggestion has been implemented and, if not, why not.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: That proposal is still under consideration. But as far as the National Committee on Environmental Planning is concerned, this is certainly being looked into and, when it is re-constituted, probably early next month, there will be greater inputs for strengthening the environmental programmes.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Before all these 15 points programme are implemented, have the Government given any consideration to the continuous daily pollution that is being emitted by the ugly power house by the side of Rajghat? Tonnes and tonnes of smoke goes on polluting the city and nothing is being done.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: With all due respect to Prof. Ranga, I think that he must have noticed that the smoke now coming out is no longer black. It is white.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is meant by black or white?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : सफेद गन्दा नहीं होता है । उसका बहुत फर्क पड़ता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वहां मशीन पड़ी हुई है, उसको कोई लगाने वाला नहीं है ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : एक में लग गई है, दूसरी में लग रही है, । एक में लगी है, दूसरी में लगानी है ।

But it makes a very great deal of difference whether particles of coal dust are coming or not coming out of the chimney Mr. Vajpayee has only got to go and breathe both the white and the black to know what is the difference.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Prime Minister is in favour of white so much.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Naturally. If the white thing is clean, I am in favour of it. It depends on what thing is white and what is what.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is colour discrimination..

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no discrimination so far as people's skins are concerned. But where cleanliness and dirt are concerned, there is certainly discrimination and always will be.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no electricity. That is why black is turned to white. Otherwise, it will be still black.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If there is no electricity, there will be greater darkness.

I do not have all the figures of what has been achieved by various groups. But we are involving many voluntary agencies. A great deal of work is being done to reclaim *usur* that is, saline land. Much work has been done with regard to afforestation.

As my colleague has said, we have had the cooperation of schools purely on a voluntary basis in different parts of the country, the ex-servicemen and many other such people, some on voluntary basis and some on other basis.

I must confess that we have lagged behind, with regard to water pollution .This is the responsibility of the States and the various cities. The only real way of preventing pollution is to recycle urban waste and clean it. There is no other way. This is very expensive. I had even recently written to all the Chief Ministers and the others concerned, to try and see what can be done.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know whether the Government is aware that in the lower reaches of the Ganga, that is Bhagirathi Hugli, it has become totally polluted and the marine resources are dried up and it is posing a threat to the city of Calcutta. I think that it should not be left entirely to the State Government.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: This is a very serious state administrative failure.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know whether some special steps are taken. We are regularly visited by floods and droughts. I would like to know whether it is not due to environmental or ecological changes on a great scale and whether some special measures would be taken to check this in view of the intense suffering and the losses that the country, is going through so that the country is not subjected to drought and floods on a regular basis.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: One of the major reasons for floods and drought is deforestation. Silt comes down with floods and the river beds rise. Drought occurs because trees are needed to attract rain. Therefore, we are taking interest in this matter. But it is not entirely in our hand. Sometimes action has to be taken in other neighbouring countries.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: You should take severe action against nature itself.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Perhaps the Hon. Member has a method of doing this. If so, I shall be glad to have his suggestions.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know whether any special steps would be taken by the Central Government particularly in regard to the city of Calcutta.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This qestion does not deal only with Calcutta. The question of pollution is not confined to Calcutta. We have similar problems in Benaras and in many other places and they should all be looked into. But the State Government has a big responsibility.

Subsidy or Loan for Small Scale Units

*253. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial help that is given to small scale units as subsidy or loan;

(b) whether it is proposed to raise the loan or subsidy suitably because costs of plants and operation work have increased considerably; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table on the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Financial assistance in the form of loan is given to the small scale units by the financial institutions mainly to meet the term loan requirements and the commercial banks primarily meet their working capital requirements. The limit sanctioned by the commercial banks to the small scale industrial units at the end of June, 1981 was nearly Rs. 4355 crores. The financial assistance sanctioned by the State Finance Corporations upto March, 1982 amounted to nearly Rs 1602 crores. In addition to the subsidy provided by the State Governments, they are also disbursing subsidies under the various Central Government Schemes to

the Small Scale Units. The amount of financial assistance reimbursed to the State Governments/Union Territories are as follows:

S.No.	Scheme of Subsidy	Amount (Rupees lakhs)	Latest Year
1	Central Investment Subsidy to units (including small scale units) located in specified backward districts	2999.35	1982-83 upto 2nd March, 1983
2	Transport Subsidy		
3	Interest Subsidy	5.77	1981-82
4	Promotional Schemes under the DTC programme	98.34	1981-82

The credit facilities or enhancement in credit limits are decided on the merits of each case taking all relevant factors into account. As a result, the ceilings, selectively or generally are under periodical review.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Or the small scale units, I want to know what are the subsidies that are provided by the State and Central Governments, how much amount, and what are the schemes. Secondly, there is a ceiling to start such industries. I have got information that the composite loan is upto Rs. 25,000 only, and the short term loans are from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25 lakhs. Small scale units are in backward and forward areas. This must be changed from short term loans to medium term loans.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: So far as the small scale sector is concerned, Government is giving a packet of financial assistance in terms of loans and subsidies. If the hon. Member wants, I can give the whole list; I can read it out if you give me time or I can lay it on the Table of the House. As regards the other part, she referred to...

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: For the small scale units, there is a ceiling. The composite loan is upto Rs. 25,000 only. That is inadequate. They require more money.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: So far as the quantum of assistance is concerned, this is a matter which is under the constant review of the Government, and as and when we find it necessary, we have been increasing the limits. If necessary, we will do it in future also.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Already in the reply it is said:

> "The credit facilities or enhancement in credit limits are decided on the merits of each case taking all relevant factors into account."

We are not getting more than Rs. 25,000 for the small scale industry. I want to ask the Minister whether there is any idea to increase this amount for small scale industries because the costs of materials have increased nowadays.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: If the hon. Member is referring to the limit regarding the small scale industry, small scale units are those units which have an investment upto Rs. 20 lakhs. If the question is whether this limit is going to be increased, there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : पिछले तीन सालों में जो लघु उद्योग स्थापित हुए हैं उनके बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि उनमें से 70 प्रतिशत सिक हो गये हैं। इनके सिक होने के क्या कारण

हैं और इसे बचाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : मैं क्षमा चाहूंगा कि यह जानकारी हमारे पास नहीं हैं कि 70 फीसदी उद्योग बीमार पड़े है। रजिस्टर्ड और अन रजिस्टर्ड 9 लाख लघु उद्योग हैं और हमारे पास जो जानकारी है उसमें कहीं इतना प्रतिशत सिक्ष उद्योगों का नहीं है। यह बात नहीं है कि कुछ उद्योग बीमार है और उनको सुधारने का एक पूरा का पूरा ढांचा बनाया गया है। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया से लेकर स्टेट फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन तक उदकी सहायता के लिये पूरा ढांचा बनाया गया है। पहले भी मुझे यह जानकारी देने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो मैं उनको फिर से पूरा ब्यौरा दे सकता हूं।

श्री भोकू राम जैन : अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय बीमार लघु उद्योगों के बारे में बतला रहे थे। क्या उनको इल्म है कि लघु उद्योगों को जो फाइनेंशियल हैल्प मिलती है उसमें दो-तीन साल लग जाते हैं और तब तक ये और ज्यादा बीमार हो जाते हैं ?

श्री वीर भद्र सिंह : श्रीमान्, हमारी यह निरन्तर कोशिश रहती है कि लघु उद्योगों को जो भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए, चाहे बैंकों या दूसरे फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के द्वारा, वह समय पर उनको उपलब्ध होनी चाहिये। ऐसा संभव है कि कई मामलों में इसमें देर होती होगी और हमारे ध्यान में भी यह बात लाई गई है। हम हमेशा बैंकों और फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का इस ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हैं कि ऐसे मामलों में उन्हें तेजी के साथ काम करना चाहिये।

Problems of Mini Cement Plants

*255. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many participants at a seminar on mini cement plants held at Bangalore complained of indifference by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India in financing their projects;

(b) if so, the details of the other requests made by them to effect improvement in mini cement plants and increase in production; and

(c) what steps are being taken to solve these problems of the mini cement plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item which appeared in Hindustan Times of 31.1.1983 regarding alleged indifference by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) in the matter of financing mini cement plants. According to the information available with the Government no such seminar on mini cement plants has been convened.

However, at a meeting with the Director General, Cement Research Institute (CRI) at Bangalore some entrepreneurs expressed views to the effect that while there was no problem in obtaining technology from CRI, certain difficulties were being experienced in regard to obtaining assistance for setting up mini cement plants with CRI's V. S. K. Technology from the central financial institutions. The IDBI has since advised all credit institutions that in the case of projects based on CRI-VSK technology, it is not necessary for them to seek prior clearance of IDBI if the proposals otherwise strictly conform to the guidelines prescribed by them.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many applications for loan for mini cement plants are pending with the IDBI—

Statewise, how many applications have been sanctioned during 1982, how many were rejected and what are the reasons for rejection.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: In regard to mini cement plants six plants are already in operation, eight units have been licensed and we have issued 63 letters of intent...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You need notice?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: And the applications for other plants are under consideration.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: My question has not been answered. It was a categorical question-how many applications were pending before the IDBI during 1982, how many applications were sanctioned and if any applications were rejected, what are the reasons for the rejection?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: In respect of direct financial assistance by the IDBI, the IDBI has reported that as on 1.2.83 financial institutions have received 41 applications from mini cement plants seeking direct assistance. As against that, the financial institutions have sanctioned direct assistance of Rs. 75.9 crores in respect of 15 projects. 4 projects were rejected. 1 project proposal was withdrawn and another project proposal was closed. Out of the remaining 19 applications they have taken up 5 which are pending and 14 applications are reported to be pending with the IDBI.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Then, Sir, my second supplementary. I draw the attention of the Minister to a news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* under dateline January 29-Bangalore which reads as follows:

"The concept initiated about four years ago got prompt attention and encouragement from both the IDBI and the Director of Technical Development. Earlier they alleged formalities were completed in just 45 days but now with the number of applicants increasing to about 100, it took not less than six months for the lucky ones to get the sanction...

The entrepreneurs alleged that the IDBI had no norms and it was acting like a parallel government."

I want to know how far this allegation is correct? Is it a fact that hundred applications were pending before the IDBI and that the IDBI is working as a parallel Government?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I have already given the figures regarding the number of applications received by the IDBI which have been processed and accepted or rejected by them. From this, you will appreciate that the IDBI is taking prompt action to process these cases.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लघु सीमेंट उद्योग के लिये बिहार से कितनी एप्लीकेशन्स आयी है और कितनों का निष्पादन किया गया है ? यदि नहीं, तो कब तक हो जायेगा ।

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I do not have this information regarding Bihar. But, if the hon. Member wants that, I shall send the information to him.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: While granting industrial licences to the mini-cement plants, whether the Ministry has taken care to see that with the limited limestone deposits, when large scale cement industry is operating within a radius of ten miles or so, no mini cement plant can operate within at least 10 or 20 square miles radius where the large scale or medium scale cement plants are operating taking account of the viability and long running. What is the reaction of the Ministry in this regard?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: So far as the policy regarding the setting up of mini-cement plants is concerned, it has been stated that the mini cement plant will, hereafter, be set up only in deficit states—remote areas, and no industries

districts subject to the condition that such applications conform to the guidelines which have been laid down by the Government in this regard.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, my question is quite different. I want to know whether the Ministry will consider the question of not granting any new industrial licence wherever already a large-scale cement plant is operating in view of the limited limestones deposit.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I have already stated that so far as the mini cement plants are concerned, they will only be set up in the remote areas and in no industries districts in which there are no medium or large-scale industries.

India below World Average in Cement Production

*256. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is far below the world average in cement production;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are being taken to meet the demand of cement;

(c) whether any target has been fixed as to when India will be self-sufficient in cement production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). According to the information available, the average per capita production of cement in India in 1981 was of the order of 29.5 kgs., against which the world average works out around 195 kgs. Steps taken to meet the demand of cement in the country (estimated at 41 kgs per capita in 1981) include better utilisation of the existing capacity of 32.65 million tonnes, approval of additional capacity (42.35 million tonnes) for installation and to some extent, imports of 1.36 million tonnes so far. Though no specific target date for self-sufficiency in cement has been determined, the availability position is expected to ease considerably by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan Period.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पूछा था कि :

whether any targets has been fixed as to when India will be self-sufficient in cement production.

मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि :

no specific target for self-sufficiency in cement has been determined.

आज हमारे यहां आम लोगों को सीमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक भी सैल्फ सफीशियन्सी नहीं होने वाली है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारा जो आज प्रोडक्शन है, उसमें कितनी शार्ट-फाल है ?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, there has been steady increase in the production of cement in the country over the years. I may point out that at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan the installed capacity of cement in the country was 24.29 million tonnes and in the next three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan another 8.36 million tonnes capacity has been added and, therefore, as on today the installed capacity in the country is 32.45 million tonnes. During the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan, that is, 1983-84 and 1984-85 an additional capacity of cement to the extent of 11 to 12 million tonnes is expected to be installed. So, by the end of 1985 the installed capacity will be 43.5 million tonnes and then we hope to a large extent we will be able to....

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Sir, I don't want capacity. I want to know what is the production; what is the necessity of the country and what is the shortfall?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, will all the installed capacity which I have talked about and all the Letters of Intent which we have given, if all these factories

start producing then we will be in a comfortable position and there will be no need to import cement in future but all depends on so many other factors.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Please tell the House what is the shortfall in India at the moment and how much we have to import at the moment.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: In 1982-83, as against a demand of 32.64 million tonnes and domestic production of 23 million tonnes according to the latest information, we have allowed the State Government and the STC to import or to contract for import of 26,89 lakh tonnes of cement and as against that 13.6 lakh tonnes of cement has been actually imported so far. So, you can see that the shortfall is 8.28 million tonnes.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, I have an imporant question to ask. The notorious cement policy announced by this Government has very badly affected the common people throughout the country—not only in Tamil Nadu, U.P. or other States, but throughout India. Previously we could get a bag of cement for Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 but now after the announcement of the notorious cement policy by the Government you have fixed the price of Rs. 65 per bag. The hon. Prime Minister may kindly protect the people of India. I am very much affected. All people are affected. Knowingly or unknowingly you have fixed the price at Rs. 65 per bag. You know what would be the price. I could not purchase cement for Rs. 125 per bag. So, what is the policy of the Government to reduce price of cement? Nobody is able to construct any house.

MR. SPEAKER: You don't want any answer?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: This notorious policy of the Government has affected the people very badly. It is sold at Rs. 125 per bag. No human being in India is able to purchase it; it is more than the price of gold and the price of silver.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Waiting list of Bajaj Scooters

*246. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in waiting lists for two-wheeler Bajaj Scooters in all the towns as on 1 January, 1983;

(b) the number of persons who are in the waiting list for more than three years;

(c) whether Bajaj Scooters have again advertised for new bookings in various towns of India and have assured that these applicants would get priority over those who have been waiting for the last several years;

(d) if so, whether it is proper for the company to allot scooters to new applicants over and above those who are already waiting for the last several years;

(e) whether Government would issue immediate instructions to the company that no scooter would be supplied to the new applicants before the old list is fully exhausted; and

(f) if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). As reported by the company, the waiting list for the Bajaj Super Scooter as on 1.1.1983 was approximately 6.25 lakhs. Most of these orders are more than three years old.

(c) While in one advertisement released by the company, it was indicated that 'deliveries against the new bookings are expected to commence from July 1983', in the subsequent advertisement, it has been mentioned that the 'deliveries will commnce from July 1983'.

(d) to (f). The matter is being examined by the Government in consultation with the management of the company.

Completion of Narora Reactor

*248. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the completion of Narora reactor; and

(b) extent to which the equipment used in the reactor is of indigenous make?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) In physical terms 69.86 per cent of the work on the Narora Atomic Power Project has been completed.

(b) The indigenous content of the Narora Atomic Power Project is approximately 90 per cent in terms of cost.

Service conditions of Indian forest service officers

*249. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service conditions of the officers of the Indian Forest Service are not at par with those of IAS officers;

(b) whether there is great discontentment amongst Indian Forest Service officers and they are leaving the Service; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to improve the service conditions of Indian Forest Service officers to stop exodus in the interest of the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Officers of Indian Forest Service and the Indian Administrative Service are governed by same rules for a number of service conditions like conduct, discipline and appeal, retirement benefits, leave and allowances etc. For certain other aspects like pay, training, etc. they are governed by different rules.

(b) Government is not aware of any Indian Forest Service officer leaving the Cadre because of great discontentment.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Release of Steel items by Sail against Import Licences

*254. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has formulated a policy of releasing certain categories of steel items to the consumers who surrender their import licences;

(b) whether the prices charged by SAIL from such consumers are much more than what would actually cost, if the import is directly effected; and

(c) if so, whether Government will advise SAIL to reduce the prices in the larger interest of conserving foreign exchange and liquidating the huge stock piled up with this public sector undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Prices fixed by SAIL for these items are internationally competitive and reviewed periodically.

अल्प संख्यकों की शिकायतों संबंधी समिति

257. श्री भीम सिंह :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हाल में अल्प सख्यकों की शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिये कोई समिति बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति के सदस्यों के नाम और उसके निदेश पद क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सभी अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रतिनिधियों को इस समिति में शामिल किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके प्रतिनिधि शामिल किए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) सरकार ने मुसलमान समुदाय के कुछ वर्गों द्वारा की गई शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए हाल में एक समिति का गठन किया है।

(ख) से (घ). सदस्यों के नाम निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1. श्री पी० सी० सेठी
2. श्री बूटा सिंह
3. श्री एन० डी० तिवारी
4. श्री सी० के० जफरशरीफ
5. बेगम आबिदा अहमद, संसद सदस्य,

यह समिति मुसलमान समुदाय के कुछ वर्गों द्वारा की गई शिकायतों की जांच करेगी ।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संयुक्त परामर्शदाता तंत्र की उनकी मांगों के समर्थन में चेतावनी

*258. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संयुक्त परामर्शदाता तन्त्र ने सरकार को उनकी मांगों के समर्थन में चेतावनी दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत द्वारा इस मुद्दे को हल करने हेतु कोई पहल की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि सरकार उनकी मांगों को मान लेती है तो कितनी अतिरिक्त धन-राशि की आवश्यकता होगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संयुक्त परामर्श तन्त्र की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् के कर्मचारी पक्ष से एक संकल्प प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमे कुछ मांगें दी गयी हैं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त संकल्प के माध्यम से कर्मचारी पक्ष द्वारा भेजी गई मांगों की एक सूची विवरण-I में दी गयी है।

(ग) और (घ). विवादों को निपटाने के प्रयास के तौर पर राष्ट्रीय परिषद् और इसकी उप समितियों तथा राष्ट्रीय परिषद् कर्मचारी पक्ष की स्थायी समिति की बैठकें आवश्यक अन्तरालों पर लगातार होती रहती हैं । इसके अलावा कर्मचारी पक्ष के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ समय समय पर अनौपचारिक परामर्श भी किये जाते हैं । ऐसी सभी आपसी बातचीत के माध्यम से कई मदें निपटा ली जाती हैं, जिनमे से कुछ विवरण II में दी गई हैं।

(ङ) कर्मचारी पक्ष की सभी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक अतिरिक्त राशि का अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है। किन्तु वित्त मंत्रालय के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 150/- रुपए प्रति माह अन्तरिम सहायता के रूप में दिये जाने की मांग स्वीकार करने की लागत कई अरब रुपए

विवरण I

कर्मचारी पक्ष द्वारा हाल ही में भेजे गए संकल्पों में उल्लिखित विभिन्न मांगें

1. गतिरोध वेतनवृद्धि।
2. मकान किराया भत्ता तथा नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते को बढ़ाया जाना।
3. उन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी प्रोडक्टीविटी लिंक बोनस का भुगतान करना, जिन्हें इस समय यह बोनस नहीं दिया जा रहा है।
4. सेवा में छुट्टी का नकदीकरण।
5. अधिवर्षिता पर अर्द्ध वेतन छुट्टियों का नकदीकरण ।
6. समूह "ग" और "घ" में चयन ग्रेड का लागू किया जाना ।
7. 15 वर्षों के बाद पदोन्नति ।
8. सेवा-निवृत्ति के प्रयोजन के लिये प्रशिक्षण की अवधि की संगणना।
9. उपदान अधिनियम के अनुसार उपदान का भुगतान ।
10. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कर्मचारियों के समान वेतन की मांग-अन्तरिम सहायता के रूप में 150/- रुपये प्रतिमाह दिया जाना ।
11. शिक्षा अग्रिम की मंजूरी ।
12. ऐसी स्व उत्पोषण योजना जिससे पेंशन को बढ़ाकर अन्तिम वेतन के बराबर लाया जा सके ।
13. पेंशन और सेवा निवृत्ति से पहले स्थायीकरण की शर्तें ।
14. भविष्य निधि से अग्रिम की मंजूरी को हकदार बनाया जाना।
15. यूनियनों/एसोसिएशनों के कार्यालयों के निर्माण के लिये भूमि का आवंटन ।
16. सीधी भर्ती वाले तथा पदोन्नत कर्मचारियों की पारस्परिक वरिष्ठता ।

विवरण–II

(1) वेतन वृद्धि रोकी जाने के दण्ड की समाप्ति के बाद दक्षता रोध पार करना ।

(2) निलम्बित कर्मचारियों को निलम्बन के विरुद्ध अपील करने के अवसर ।

(3) दौरे के समय दैनिक भत्ते की दरों में संशोधन ।

(4) छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत नियमावली का उदारीकरण ।

(5) कुछेक प्रयोजनों के लिए वेतन के साथ मंहगाई भत्ते के एक भाग का मिलाया जाना ।

(6) नगरों का वर्गीकरण ।

"International Crane Workshop"

*259. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Crane Workshop was held in Bharatpur in February this year;

(b) if so, the conclusions and recommendations of the workshop;

(c) whether any study had been made into the decline of the migrating cranes over the last ten years;

(d) the steps proposed for the preservation of the dwindling population of cranes; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

An International Crane Workshop was held at Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur (Rajasthan), from 7th to 11th February, 1983, organised by the International Crane Foundation in collaboration with the Government of Rajasthan and with the approval of the Government of India. Conservationists, scientists, Crane experts and field managers from 24 countries (including India) participated in the workshop.

2. The workshop focussed attention on conservation issues relating to the cranes of the world. The recommendations of the workshop call for action with regard to the following:

(i) Establishment of a wetland research institute at Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur (Rajasthan).

(ii) Establishment of a bird sanctuary at Salt Lake, Calcutta.

(iii) Designation of the Saras Crane as the State bird of U.P.

(iv) Need for a Crane census in Gujarat State.

(v) Protection of jheels in North-Central India.

(vi) Reduction of air pollution from industries in Bharatpur.

(vii) Captive breeding programme for the Black-necked Crane.

(viii) International agreement on the conservation of the Siberian Crane.

(ix) Protection of Siberian Cranes in Iran.

(x) Continuation of breeding programmes of Common Crane in Iran.

(xi) Protection of fresh water wetlands in South West Iran.

(xii) Conservation of Common Cranes Wintering in Spain.

(xiii) Conservation of Common Cranes wintering in Western Europe.

(xiv) Conservation of wetlands needed by Red-crowned Cranes in China, USSR and Japan.

(xv) Establishment of captive breeding centres.

(xvi) Conservation of Crowned Cranes in Nigeria.

(xvii) Conservation of Wattled Cranes in Ethiopia.

(xviii) Conservation of Kafue flats in Zambia.

(xix) Establishment of a National Crane Sanctuary at Izume in Japan.

(xx) Investigation of into the problem of crane hunting in Pakistan.

3. The Crane species found in India are:--

(i) Saras Crane (Grus antigone)

(ii) Common Crane (Grus grus)

(iii) Black-necked Crane (Grus nigricollis)

(iv) Siberian Crane (Grus leucogeranus)

(v) Demoiselle Crane (Anthropoides virgo)

Of these, the Common Crane, the Siberian Crane and the Demoiselle Crane are migratory and visit India during the winter months. The status of the Siberian Crane and the Black-necked Crane is of special concern. Their populations are being montored closely with the help of the concerned State Governments. The International Crane Foundation is conducting studies and research on the migratory cranes of the world. All the above mentioned five species of Cranes found in India are afforded legal protection under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The Siberian Crane and the Black-necked Crane are included in Schedule I and the other three species in Schedule IV of the Act. The network of sanctuaries and national parks in the country provides protection to the habitat of these birds. As recommended in the International Crane Workshop, the net-

work of such protected habitants is proposed to be further extended. In addition, special care is being taken for the protection of the Siberian Crane. Captive breeding of the Black-necked Crane is also being worked out in collaboration with the International Crane Foundation. The recommendations of the International Crane Work-shop have been sent to the concerned States and organisations for appropriate action.

Promotion of National Integration

*260. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to invite suggestions from independent national organisations dedicated to promote national integration in the country so as to build a better platform of developing communal harmony in the country and to prevent riots in future.

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) The work relating to the promotion of national integration in the country is being looked after by the National Integration Council and through its three Committees. While formulating their policies, the Council and its Comittees take into consideration suggestions made from various quarters. It is open to independent national organisations to send any suggestions that they may have in this regard.

Progress of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

*261. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is keeping to the time schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether adequate funds would be extended for the Steel Plant during 1983-84; and

(d) if so, the figures thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The budget provision for 1983-84 is Rs. 187 crores. The question of provision of additional resources will be considered at the appropriate stage.

Establishment of a under power plant in Karnataka

*262. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to establish a nuclear power plant in Karnataka State during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the site has been suitably selected at which the nuclear power plant is likely to be set up; and

(c) when a final decision would be taken by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) A Site Selection Committee has been appointed by Government to select suitable sites for the location of Atomic Power Plants. The decision to locate such a plant in the Southern Region can be taken after the report of the Committee is considered by Government.

National Average of Percentage increase in Annual Plan

*263. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the national average of percentage increase of Annual Plan;

(b) is it applied to States also;

(c) will it be applied in the cause of North East and Eastern State ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for such distinction?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) There is no pre-determined average percentage increase of the national Plan. On the basis of the 1983-84 outlays arrived at taking into account the availability of resources, the increase in the Plan outlay of the Centre, States and Union Territories taken together over the corresponding outlay for 1982-83 is 21.5 per cent In the case of Assam, the outlay for 1983-84 is provisional.

(b) to (d) The percentage increase various between the Centre and the States on the one hand and among the States and Union Territories on the other. In the case of the Plan outlay of all the States taken together the increase is 16.1 per cent. The percentage increase in the case of the individual States ranges between 10 and 36 per cent. In the case of the North Eastern States, it ranges between 10 and 20 per cent. The Annual Plans of all the States, including the North Eastern States for 1983-84, have been determined not on the basis of any pre-determined uniform percentage increase but with refer ance to the estimates of the States' own resources and the Central assistance worked out on the basis of uniform and objective criteria. In the case of certain States, advance Plan assistance has been agreed to be made available to enable them to have Plans of a reasonable size.

Criteria for fixation of plan celling

*264. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the formula or the set of criteria for the fixation of Plan ceilings for Five Year Plans/Annual Plans of the various Staes|Union Territories and the date with effect from which it is being practised;

(b) whether any State Government have protested against its rigid enforcement and sought modifications since its inception;

(c) if so, the names there of and the modifications accepted alongwith the date with effect from which they have been accepted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any modifications suggested would be considered by the Government/ Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The size of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 of the States was fixed in 1980-81 after assessing their own resources in consultation with them and taking into account the Central assistance likely to be available on the basis of the uniform criteria approved by the National Development Council. The Annual Plan of each State is determined again on the basis of an estimate of the State's own resources and the availability of Central assistance within the total Central assistance for the five year period. In the case of some States, advance Plan assistance is also made available to enable them to have an Annual Plan of a reasonable size.

The Plans of Union Territories are by and large, financed through Central assitance.

(b) to (d) Since the finalisation of the Sixth Plan some States have asked from time to time for higher Central assistance and market borrowings to augment the resources for their Annual Plans. It has been decided to make available additional Central assistance of Rs. 1650 crores in the two year period 1983-84 and 1984-85 over and above the Rs. 15350 crores envisaged earlier for the Sixth Plan period. It has also been decided to allow all the States a 20 per cent step up in market borrowings programme in 1983-84 as compared to that in 1982-83 instead of the 10 per cent annual step-up envisaged in the original scheme of financing the State Plans.

Demonstration by press reporters

2780. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether press reporters held a demonstration in front of Police Headquarters, New Delhi on 4 January, 1983;

(b) if so, the details of their demands;

(c) whether any memorandum was received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The journalists/press reporters demanded action against the police Officials, who allegedly manhandled the journalists at Police Station Nizamuddin.

(c) and (d) No memorandum as such was received. However, taking note of the incident, an inquiry into the alleged misbehaviour by the officials of Police Station, Nizamuddin has been conducted by an Additional District Magistrate. While holding the Police Officials particularly the Sub-Inspector, responsible for some lapses, he did not find the allegation of manhandling or wrongful confinement of the journalist Shri Suri, substantiated. The Sub-Inspector concerned has been transferred out of the District and departmental action is being initiated against him. Action against the SHO for some supervisory lapses is also contemplated.

Request of Tamil Nadu Government to import cement

2781. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government has requested for permission to import cement from abroad; and

(b) if so, the quantity asked for, quantity permitted and the quantity so far imported by Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the Import & Export Policy, 1982-83 no permission from the Central Government is required to be obtained by the designated agencies of the State Governments, as under the Policy the import of cement is allowed the basis of Selective O.G.L. Against the quantity of two lakh tonnes contracted, the State Corporation has so far imported about 84170 tonnes of cement.

Provision of funds for North Eastern States

2782. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fact that Government have decided in principle to provide funds from the Central Ministries and Departments to the North Eastern States for the development of this region apart from the Central Assistace to these States and Union Territories during Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, funds provided by Government since the beginning of annual plan of Sixth Plan and the schemes and programmes started by the Ministries and Departments of Government of India during these years?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Balanced regional development is an accepted policy of the Government. The scale and location of investments in the Central Sector is decided, primarily, on techno-economic considerations. Subject to this, every attempt is made to spread central investment in as equitable a manner as possible. Here also in certain cases, exceptions are made in the case of areas like the North Eastern Region where these norms are relaxed.

The total cost of projects sanctioned for the North Eastern Region under the Central Sector for 1980—85 amount to Rs. 1708 crores out of which about Rs. 1000 crores would be spent during the Sixth Plan. A Statement showing Central Sector projects continued|started during the Sixth Plan in the North-Eastern Region is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6109/82]

Edging out Indian Steel and Tubes Manufacturing Units

2783. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign firms, especially from the U.S., West Germany and Japan, are systematically edging out the Indian steel and tubes manufacturing units from the competition by quoting unsually low prices in the tenders for the public sector projects in th is country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the steel pipes and tubes industry is gripped in a severe crisis following drastic fall in demand in the domestic market and now they are being deprived of their share in the procurement programme of the big Central projects as the foreign suppliers have reduced their price by 30 to 50 per cent; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to do something to prevent the dumping by the foreign suppliers in the interest of the indigenous units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The Indian Steel Pipes and Tubes Industry is meeting domestic demand of general categories of tubes fully and imports are not being permitted. The production of steel pipes and tubes during 1982 has been almost at the same level as in 1981. It is only in the case of special tubes, termed casing pipes, that one case of possible low price in the tenders from foreign parties has been recently highlighted. On this basis, it may be premature to conclude regarding any systematic attempt at edging out the Indian industry.

(c) Does not arise.

असम से सम्बन्धित फाइल गुम होना

2784. **श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम के संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय की फाइल गायब है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कैसे गायब है और इसके लिए कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार है ; और

(ग) अब तक उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (ग) फाइल सं० 11011/28/81एन० ई०-4 (खण्ड-II) अप्रैल, 1982 से नहीं मिल रही है। फाइल का पता लगाने के प्रयास जारी हैं।

Setting up of industries by KVIC in Sunderbans

2785. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rural industries set up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the Sunderbans Area; and

(b) what are their achievements in the spheres of providing employment and training to the rural poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

States topping in implement the 20-Point Programme for the poor

2786. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have made progress or topped in implementing programmes dealing directly with the poor and benefiting them under the new 20-point programme; and

(b) whether Government have taken special care for the improvement of the condition of the Adivasis/Harijans particularly in setting up industries in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The performance of the States in the implementation of the different Points under the Revised 20-Point Programme differs and is not even and uniform. A Statement giving the names of States, which have achieved more than 75 per cent of the annual target during the period April, 1982—January, 1983 under the Points directly benefiting the poor is attached.

(b) While no separate schemes have been evolved under the Revised 20-Point Programme, the normal schemes like (i) differential rate of interest, (ii) liberalised pattern of assistance for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Khadi and Village Industries Commission, (iii) liberal hire purchase terms by National Small Industries Corporation, (iv) subsidy for purchase/renovation of handlooms, (v) reservation of seats in teaching institutes, (vi) special facilities provided by some State Governments for helping Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other poor people in setting up of industries etc., are being implemented.

Statement

Good Performance of States under Points benefiting Poorer Sections including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Point/State
1. *Pt. No.* 3 (*A*) : *IRDP*
Karnataka
Andhra Pradesh
Himachal Pradesh
Kerala
Tamil Nadu
Rajasthan
Gujarat
Punjab
2. *Pt. No.* 3 (*B*) : *NREP*
Tamil Nadu
Rajasthan
Gujarat
West Bengal
Sikkim
Andhra Pradesh
Karnataka
Kerala
Orissa
Tripura
3. *Pt. No.* 4 : *Surplus Land*
Andhr Pradesh
Tripura
Tamil Nadu
Rajasthan
Karnataka
4. *Pt. No.* 6 : *Bonded Labour assisted*
Orissa
Tamil Nadu
Karnataka
5. *Pt. No.* 7(*A*) : *SC Families assisted*
Himachal Pradesh
Sikkim
West Bengal
Gujarat
Rajasthan
6. *Pt. No.* 7(*B*) : *ST Families assisted*
Gujarat
Sikkim
Andhra Pradesh
Himachal Pradesh
West Bengal
Bihar

Karnataka

Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu

Manipur

7. *Pt. No.* 8 *Drinking Water*

Uttar Pradesh

Karnataka

Andhra Pradesh

Sikkim

Rajasthan

Punjab

Orissa

Madhya Pradesh

Tamil Nadu

8. *Pt. No.* 9(*A*) *House Sites*

Gujarat

Rajasthan

Madhya Pradesh

Tamil Nadu

Himachal Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh

Karnataka

9. *Pt. No.* 8(*B*) *Construction Assistace*

West Bengal

10. *Pt. No.* 10(*A*) *Slum population*

Gujarat

Orissa

Punjab

Rajasthan

Uttar Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh

Haryana

Himachal Pradesh

11. *Pt. No.* 10(*B*) *EWS Houses*

Uttar Pradesh

Rajasthan

Andhra Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh

Karnataka

Jammu & Kashmir

Kerala

Active Carbon from Agricultural waste

2787. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the letter in the 'Science Reporter' January, 1983 under the caption 'Active Carbon—the purlfier on the fast expanding market of this particular chemical from coal, if so, estimated requirement in the country per year;

(b) whether quite a few Indian patents of making active carbon from agricultural waste are lying commercially unutilised, if so, the facts in detail; and

(c) whether Government would take steps to encourage the commercial exploitation of such patents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Science Reporter, January, 83 under the Feature "Science Spectrum" carries a short article "Activated Carbon—the purifier" contributed by a Reader and a Research Scholar of University of Calcutta, Calcutta. This article has dealt with the uses of Activated Carbon covering gas phase applications and liquid phase applications in addition to details relating to its preparation, mechanism of activation and work carried out in India. Precise estimates regarding the total requirement in the country are not available.

(b) and (c). Some patents on the manufacture of Activated Carbon have been filed, as for example, the following:

(i) Indian Patent No. 126065—Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of activated carbons from rice husk.

(ii) Indian Patent No. 109082—Activated Carbon from coconut shell.

(iii) Indian Patent Application No. 773|Del|79—An improved rotary kiln carrying out chemical reactions between solids and fluids and fluids and fluids.

(iv) Indian Patent Application No. 73|Del|81—A process for activating particular carbons in a rotary kiln by treatment with fluids.

NRDC, a Public Undertaking under the Deptt. of Science & Technology has taken steps to encourage the commercial exploitation of the patents mentioned at (i) and (ii) above. In collaboration with an industrial unit, NRDC have taken a collaboration project for putting up a demonstration unit for production of activated carbon. NRDC have also taken steps to put up pilot plant. There are also companies already manufacturing activated carbon in the country based on charcoal.

Direction to unearth unlicensed weapons

2788. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued some directions to various States to unearth all unlicensed weapons and prevent illicit manufacture of weapons with a view to curbing serious crises; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the success of Government alongwith the areas where such activities have been particularly noticed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Government have issued instructions to all State Government and Union Territory Administrations from time to time suggesting various measures to curb the problem of illicit arms and to launch special drive to unearth unlicensed arms. In response to directive issued in October, 1980, the various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations launched special drives in this regard and efforts in this direction are still continuing. According to available information, total number of 2,989 illicit arms were seized in 1982 from various parts of the country. Maximum number of illicit arms were seized from Uttar Pradesh followed by Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana.

Modernisation of Electronic Parts Industry

2789. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the modernisation of electronic parts industry;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent on this modernisation programme; and

(c) when that proposal is going to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c). While the Government is taking various measures for the growth and modernisation of the electronics parts industry, there is no specific proposal for this.

लौह अयस्क परियोजना बैलाडिला तथा डल्ली राजहरा खानों में रोजगार

2790. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980 से 1982 तक लौह अयस्क परियोजना, बैलाडिला तथा डल्ली राजहरा खान में कितने स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्राप्त है ;

(ख) उनकी श्रेणीवार संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) उनमें से आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों की पद-वार संख्या क्या है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि आदिवासी तथा हरिजन उम्मीदवारों को अनुभव प्रमाण-पत्र के न होने पर अयोग्य घोषित किया जाता है; और

(ङ) क्या ऐसी कोई योजना हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत सभी आदिवासी तथा हरिजन उम्मीदवारों का चयन किया जाए तथा उन्हें आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) से (ग). 1980 से 1982 के वर्षों में बैलाडिला लौह-अयस्क परियोजना में विभिन्न पदों पर कार्य कर रहे स्थानीय व्यक्तियों का श्रेणी-वार तथा पद-वार ब्यौरा और इन श्रेणियों और पदों पर नियुक्त आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की संख्या का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है । डल्ली/राज-हरा खान के सम्बन्ध में इसी प्रकार की जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

विवरण

1980 से 1982 के वर्षों में बैला डिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना में कार्य कर रहे स्थानीय व्यक्तियों और उनमें अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा ।

श्रेणी/पद-	स्थानीय व्यक्ति	अनुसूचित जाति (हरिजन)	अनुसूचित जनजाति (आदिवासी)
1 2	3	4	5
1. खलासी	196	78	109
2. बैरा (बीयरर)	23	1	4
3. सफाईवाला (स्वीपर)	4	4	—
4. चपरासी	3	—	2
5. आया	1	—	1
6. सैनिट्री खलासी (ग्रेड-II)	35	35	—
7. चेनमैन ग्रेड-II	1	—	1
8. हल्के वाहन के चालक	5	2	1
9. निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक/टाइपिस्ट	6	2	—
10. सहायक अध्यापक	6	—	1

1	2	3	4	5
11.	स्टोर कीपर ग्रेड-II	2	—	1
12.	कनिष्ठ अधिकारी (मैकेनिकल)	2	1	1
13.	कनिष्ठ अधिकारी (खनन)	1	1	—
14.	कनिष्ठ अधिकारी (वैद्युतिक)	1	1	—
15.	कनिष्ठ अधिकारी (भू-विज्ञान)	2	—	1
16.	शावल आपरेटर ग्रेड-II	1	—	—
17.	आटो इलैक्ट्रिशियन ग्रेड-II	2	—	—
18.	वार्ड एटेन्डेट	1	—	—
19.	प्रयोगशाला सहायक ग्रेड-I	1	—	—
20.	मैकेनिक ग्रेड-I	1	—	—
21.	इलैक्ट्रिशियन ग्रेड-I	2	—	—
22.	नर्स	3	—	—
23.	मैकेनिक एवं आपरेटर	3	—	—
24.	प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियन	1	—	—
25.	वर्क असिस्टेंट	1	—	—
	कुल	304	125	122

Shifting of Divisional Office of G.S.I. from Calcutta

2791. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the Divisional office of Geological Survey of India from Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have received any representation on the issue and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the policy dissension among people and employees for that action if taken;

(d) whether it is a part of Government Policy to shift major offices from West Bengal; and

(e) if not, whether Government will reconsider to let the office remain at Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received from various parties that G.S.I. offices at present located in Calcutta should not be shifted from there.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Landless and Homeless SC|ST Families

2792. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless and homeless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families in the country, State-wise;

(b) how many of them will be given home and land during the current plan; and

(c) the details of the ceiling surplus land detected upto 1980 and the land distributed to landless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The programmes for providing lands and homestead to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are taken up by the State Governments, and detailed information would be available only with the State Governments. Figures as per the 1981 Census have not yet been made available, information regarding the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes agricultural labourers as extracted from the 1971 Census is, however, given in Statement.—I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6110|82].

According to the information received from Ministry of Works and Housing, State Governments are implementing the house-sites-cum-construction assistance scheme for rural landless labourers as a part of the Minimum Needs and the 20 Point Programmes. While information for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes covered under these programmes has not been separately furnished, it has been stated that the Sixth Five Year Plan envisages allotment of 6.8 million house-sites thereby covering all the eligible rural landless worker families by 1985. The construction assistance is proposed to be provided to 3.6 million families allotted house-sites.

Particulars of the total area distributed in the country State-wise under the revised Ceiling laws to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes as obtained from the Ministry of Rural Development may be see in Statement. II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-]

Expenditure incurred on Development of Hindi Language

2794. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on development of Hindi language during 1982-83;

(b) what was the corresponding expenditure in respect of (i) Tamil (ii) Telugu (iii) Malayalam (iv) Kannada; and

(c) how many officers from Hindi-Speaking States in Home Ministry and Railways Ministry are doing official work in Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) the total expenditure by the Ministry of Education on propagation of Hindi between 1-4-1982 and 28-2-1983 is Rs. 212.79 lakhs;

(b) The total expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Education on Modern Indian Languages between 1.4.1982 and 28.2.1983 is Rs. 118.94 lakhs. The term Modern Indian Languages includes Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Urdu, Sindhi and other Indian Languages except Hindi, Sanskrit and Pesian.

(c) Such Information, for Officers from Hindi speaking States is not maintained in either concerned Ministries of Department of Official Language. According to the existing policy of the Central Government every Officer|employee is free to work either in Hindi or in English as permitted by Rule 8(1) of the Official Languages (use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976.

Setting up of a Paper Mill in Orissa

2795. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a paper mill in Orissa;

(b) if so, the name of the place in Orissa where such paper mill is going to be set up;

(c) the production capacity of the proposed paper mill annually; and

(d) the progress made so far in setting up that paper mill?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Central Government have no proposal under consideration at present to set up a Paper Mill in the States of Orissa.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

फरार स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को बिहार द्वारा स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन की मंजूरी

2796. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हीं फरार सेनानियों को स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन मंजूर करने का है जिनके लिए स्वतन्त्रता सैनिकों द्वारा सिफारिश की गई हैं जो कम से कम पांच वर्षों तक जेलों में रहे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने ऐसे कुछ स्वतन्त्रता सैनिकों को प्राधिकृत किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सैनिकों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि इनमें से कुछ स्वतन्त्रता सैनिकों ने अत्यधिक रिश्वत ले कर पेंशन के लिए जाली नामों की सिफारिशें की हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सैनिकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बया): (क) जेल से भाग निकलने वाला कोई स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी 1972 की योजना के अन्तर्गत भी पेंशन के लिए पात्र था बशर्ते कि वह 6 महीने से कम भूमिगत न रहा हो और वह (i) घोषित अपराधी हो अथवा (ii) उसकी गिरफ्तारी पर पुरस्कार घोषित किया गया हो (iii) वह जिसकी नजरबन्दी का आदेश जारी किया गया हो किन्तु तामील न किया गया हो । 1980 की योजना में केवल निर्धारित अपेक्षा में छूट इस सीमा तक की गई है कि दावे के समर्थन के लिए जहां सरकारी रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं थे, 5 वर्ष की जेल यातना वाले प्रसिद्ध स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी से प्रमाण-पत्र स्वीकार्य है ।

(ख) और (ग). योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी प्रमाणकर्ता को प्राधिकृत करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । तथापि उपर्युक्त रियायत के अनुसरण में राज्य सरकारों से ऐसे प्रसिद्ध स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की सूची भेजने के लिए कहा गया है जिन्होंने 5 वर्ष या इससे अधिक की सजा काटी हो, ताकि भारत सरकार उनके मामलों पर अन्तिम निर्णय ले सके जिन आवेदकों ने सजा काटने का दावा किया है । बिहार सरकार ने अभी तक ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की सूची नहीं भेजी है जो कम से कम 5 वर्ष जेलों में रहे थे ।

(घ) और (ङ). कुछ स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों द्वारा ऐसे व्यक्तियों को अन्धाधुंध प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने के विषय में विभिन्न लोगों से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जो प्रामाण-कर्ता स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को कार्यक्षेत्र से मुश्किल से सम्बन्ध

रखते हो । इन शिकायतों को ध्यान में रखते हुये, सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को अप्रैल, 1982 में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए गये हैं कि केवल वास्तविक स्वतन्त्रता सैनानी ही उपर्युक्त रियायतों का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकें । सरकार केवल यही कार्रवाही कर सकती है कि आवेदकों को पेंशन स्वीकृत करने के उद्देश्य से ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों द्वारा दिए गए प्रमाणपत्रों पर निर्भर नहीं रहे हैं , जब तक कि दावे के समर्थन में अन्य साक्ष्य नहीं हो ।

Development of Manganese ore in the Country

2797. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the development of manganese ore in the country since January, 1983;

(b) what is its production at present and its requirement in the country;

(c) the number of new ferro-manganese plants proposed to be set up; and

(d) the names of places where they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Exploration work by Geological Survey of India (GSI) in manganese bearing areas of the country continues. Managanese Ore (India) Limited (MOIL) are also undertaking exploration work in their lease hold areas in Adilabad, A.P., in Kandri-Munsar area and Gumgaon—Beldongri mines. MOIL have also proposed to undertake exploration to prove additional resources of high grade ore in Balaghat region.

(b) The production of manganese ore as reported by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) is as follows:—

1981	..	15,25,000 tonnes
1982	..	14,48,000 tonnes

The consumption of manganese ore in 1980 as reported by IBM was 949,000 tonnes.

(c) and (d). MOIL have a proposal to set up a ferro manganese plant in Balaghat district of M.P.

संयुक्त परामर्शदात्री तन्त्र की बैठक

2798. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों पर विचार करने हेतु संयुक्त परामर्शदात्री समिति की बैठक कब से आयोजित नहीं की गई है और उनकी मांगें कब से विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार कर्मचारियों की यूनियन ने मांग की है कि संयुक्त परामर्शदात्री तन्त्र को तोड़ दिया जाये क्योंकि यह सन्तोषजनक रूप से काम नहीं कर रही ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) राष्ट्रीय परिषद् के अतिरिक्त बहुत सी विभागीय परिषदों और कार्यालय/क्षेत्रीय परिषदों जैसी संयुक्त परिषदों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत विवादों पर विचार-विमर्श करने और पारिश्रमिक बातचीत से उनका समाधान करने के उद्देश्य से पिछले कई वर्षों में ऐसी परिषदों की अनेक बैठकें हुई हैं । आपसी बातचीत द्वारा समझौते पर पहुंचने के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की उप-समितियों, मंत्रियों की समिति और राष्ट्रीय परिषद् के कर्मचारी

पक्ष की स्थायी समिति की भी बहुत सारी बैठकें बुलाई गई थीं । इसके अतिरिक्त अनिर्णीत विवादों के समाधान के लिए कर्मचारी पक्ष के सदस्य राष्ट्रीय परिषद् के अध्यक्ष (मंत्रिमंडल सचिव), वित्त सचिव, कार्मिक सचिव आदि के साथ कभी-कभी औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक रूप से भी मिलते रहते हैं । इन उपायों से बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण विवाद वस्तुतः निपटा लिए गए हैं । तथापि जैसा कि ऐसे मामलों में प्रायः होता है संयुक्त परामर्श तंत्र में कुछ मांगों पर कर्मचारी पक्ष के साथ बातचीत चलती रहती है तथा सरकार उन पर विचार करती रहती है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन मंत्रालयों और विभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा

2799. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके प्रभाराधीन प्रत्येक मंत्रालय और विभाग में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका प्रतिशत क्या है ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित कोटा पूरा कर दिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो शेष कोटे को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कौन से विशिष्ट कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी जो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को जानबूझ कर नियुक्त नहीं करते है जबकि ऐसे योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होते हैं ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उन अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है जिनके विरुद्ध अब तक कार्यवाही की गयी है और की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) से (च). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Details of Mica Mines

2801. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the places, State-wise where mica mines are found;

(b) the total quantity of mica produced during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether there are mica mines in the public sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) Mica Mines are mainly found in the districts of Giridih, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Nawadah in Bihar, in the districts of Ajmer, Bhilwara, Tonk and Udaipur in Rajasthan and Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. A few mines are also found in Nigiries District of Tamil Nadu.

(b) The total quantity of mica produced during the last three years was as under:

(in tonnes)

State	1980		1981		1982	
	Crude	Waste & Scrap	Crude	Waste & Scrap	Crude	Waste & Scrap
Andhra Pradesh . .	2,235	1,771	2,415	1,420	2,708	1,571
Bihar	4,610	2,098	4,908	2,381	4,776	2,387
Rajasthan . . .	977	495	1,109	476	942	416
Tamil Nadu . . .	12	29	93	33	68	3
Total	7,934	4,393	8,525	4,310	8,584	4,377

(c) and (d). Four mica mines in the district of Nawadah of Bihar State in the State Public Sector, have reported production as follow:

(Crude)

1980 (quantity)	1981 (quantity)	1982 (quantity)
55	35	19

Inclusion of Khatwe and Tatwa communities of Bihar in the list of scheduled Castes

2802. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the spot enquiries have been held about the social untouchability, educational backwardness and economic distress of the Khatwe and Tatwa communities in the district of Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Saharsa etc. in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to include these communities in the list of Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. An on the-spot study has been conducted in the districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga ond Giridih etc. of Bihar State regarding inclusion of Khatwe and Tatwa communities in the list of Scheduled Castes.

(b) According to field investigation, Khatwe and Tatwa communities do not fulfil the criteria laid down for the inclusion of a community in the list of Scheduled Caste i.e. extreme, social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability.

(c) The proposal regarding inclusion of Khatwe and Tatwa communities in the lists of Scheduled Castes in Bihar are being duly considered alongwith other such proposals, recommendations and suggestion in consultation with the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations and also the Registrar General of India. The comments from some of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations are still awaited and efforts are being taken to get their recommendation. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be taken only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

"Meeting of National Environment Congress"

2803. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Environment Congress held in New Delhi recently and decided an action programme for the year 1983; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b) The first National Environment Congress held in New Delhi during December 28-30, 1982 recommended to sponsor all over the country, local level action workshops during, 1983. Under the programme the Seminars are to be held in Villages, block, districts & State Headquarters to discuss, in local languages, the cological problems of the area on June 5, 1983, the World Environment Day, and to prepare Eco-Development action plan and implement them during June, 1983. Publication of a quarterly news letter and preparation of resource guide for field workers have also been recommended.

Advisory committee for Development of Himalayan Region

2804. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 20-memberes Advisory Committee of experts to secure the development of the Himalayan Region on systematic and scintific lines has been set up; and

(b) what are the main functions of the Committee and how far it will be helpful for the development of Himalayan Region and what is the terms of office of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Advisory Committee of twenty members has been constituted for securing the development of the Himalayan Region on systematic and scientific lines. The term of the Committee is for two years and the functions of the Committee are mainly to advise on matters relating to planning for socio-economic development of the Himalayan Region keeping in view (a) the special regional endowments and the diverse agro-cological features as well as socio-cultural ethos and (b) the threat to eco-system and the urgency to restore and conserve it.

Ban on further installation of Bar and Rod Mills in integrated Steel Plants

2805. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel re-rolling industry has urged Government to impose a ban on further installation of bar and rod mills in integrated steel plants as that would harm the wire rod re-rollings; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b) No such representation about a general ban on installation of wire rod mills in integrated steel plants has been received.

Rusting of BHEL Power Sets

2806. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by BHEL to recover the dues of Rupees two hundred and fifty crores from the state Electricity Boards;

(b) whether nineety BHEL-supplied power sets are rusting in the stores due to serious slippages, resulting in the consequence of the States stopping to take delivery of the equipment they had ordered previously with BHEL; and

(c) if so, the value of such equipment lying with BHEL and the steps being taken to dispose them of?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The dues from the State Electricity

Boards to BHEL amount to Rs. 307 crores approximately as on 31-1-1983. The BHEL Executives are regularly following up with the concerned officials in the various State Electricity Boards at all levels for the collection of outstanding dues. The matter has also been taken up by Government at the level of the Chief Ministers of the States:

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Maruti cars to M.Ps.

2807. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the time schedule of production of different types of vehicels by Maruti Ltd.;

(b) when will its booking for general public commence; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot one vehicle to each Member of Parliament out of turn?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI): (a) The production of Maruti vehicles is expected to commence by the end of this year. The different models proposed to be manufactured by Maruti will be introduced in a phased manner.

(b) Booking for Maruti vehicles is expected to commence shortly.

(c) The stage has not yet reached when a decision in this context may be taken by the Board of Maruit Ltd.

Restoration of Bahadur Shah Zafar's Great Grand Daughter

2808. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two great grand daughters of Bahadur Shah Zafar aged 11 and 8 years, missing since January 4, 1983, have been recovered and restored to their parents in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Industrial Plots to S.C. and S.T.

2809. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the past 10 per cent was demanded initially after allotment of sheds/plots/flatted factories by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration;

(b) whether now 50 per cent as security is being asked for allotment of plots at Okhla; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether DDA takes 25 per cent amount after allotment of shops and rest is taken in instalments in case of SC|ST, the reasons why the same procedure cannot be followed here also;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some of the elgible SC|ST have entered into joint agreement with other; if so, what action is being taken to safeguard the interest of SC/ST; and

(e) whether the certificates of SCs|STs have been verified; if not, the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, 50 per cent of the tentative cost has been asked for as security deposit and to be adjusted against the price of the plot in the event of applicant being successful in the lot.

(c) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, the procedure of DDA is not adopted as unlike in the plots developed by the Directorate of Industries, DDA shops are allotted to the highest tenderer.

(d) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, the eligibility of the SC|ST applicant having entered

into an agreement with non SC/ST persons shall be decided according to policy of the Government on the subject.

(e) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, the certificates were verified by the Screening Committee which drew up panels for allotment.

Assessment of Implementation of component Schemes.

2810. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken stock of the progress made in regard to the implementation of the Component Scheme for the uplift of Harijans in different States of the country;

(b) the allocations made during 1982 for each State, particularly Maharashtra;

(c) the amount utilised by each State;

(d) whether Government could quantify the additional benefits given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people; and

(e) the reasons for the slow progress in this regard in respect of some States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement showing the allocation made during the financial year 1982-83 in respect of each State including Maharashtra is attached.

(c) The Actual amount utilised by each State would be known at the end of financial year 1982-83.

(d) The Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plans are in integral part of the States' Annual Plans containing outlays earmarked for the development of SCs and STs respectively in the divisible sectors. As there is no additional output, the question of quantifying additional benefits does not arise.

(e) The concept of Special Component Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes has been introduced only during the Sixth Plan period, as such classification of ideas and strengthening of the administrative machinery at the State and the field level for implementation of schemes as well as monitoring of the plans took time and during the current financial year it is expected that the States will be able to perform better and will be able to achieve thir annual targets.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1982-83	
		Total plan outlay	SCP
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	605.00	62.67
2	Assam	238.00	4.31
3	Bihar	670.00	58.77
4	Gujarat	760.00	17.52
5	Haryana	320.00	24.68
6	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	10.16
7	Karnataka	475.00	65.39

1	2	3	4
8	Kerala	275.00	15.59
9	Madhya Pradesh	725.00	46.71
10	Maharashtra	1322.00	31.01
11	Manipur	48.00	0.90
12	Orissa	300.00	11.45
13	Punjab	385.00	20.14
14	Rajasthan	340.00	30.73
15	Sikkim	25.41	0.41
16	Tamil Nadu	711.00	89.77
17	Tripura	50.00	4.61
18	Uttar Pradesh	1132.00	121.00
19	West Bengal	490.00	29.17
20	Delhi	200.00	11.91
21	Chandigarh	23.77	0.99
22	Goa, Daman & Diu	44.12	0.30
23	Pondicherry	18.19	2.60
24	Jammu & Kashmir	168.00	0.86
	TOTAL :	9445.49	661.65

Note : Since there may be additional flows to the Special Component plans for 1982-83 in case of some States, the final SCP outlays would show some increase.

Price Preference to the Goods Produced in small Units

2811. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the inhibiting factors for the slow growth of small industries in our country is the weakness of the industry to produce things at a cheaper rate;

(b) whether Government in order to obviate this difficulty was examining a scheme to give price preference to the goods produced in the small scale sector;

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken; and

(d) if so, the items for which this facility will be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) There has been a steady growth in the small scale sector both a terms of number of units and production. At present a policy of price preference upto 15 per cent is considered by DGS&D to offers of small scale units over the lowest acceptable offers of the large scale units in private sector in respect of items other than those reserved for exclusive

or partial purchase from small scale sector. The price preference is not automatically given but its admissibility and quantum within the ceiling of 15 per cent is decided on merits of each case.

Behaviour of National Economy as regards National Income

2812. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the behaviour of national economy during 1979 to 1982 so far as the national income is concerned, year-wise;

(b) what was the behaviour of price index during the above period, year-wise;

(c) what was the saving and expenditure ratio, year-wise;

(d) whether financial stability, conducive to economic growth of the grey areas has been established and whether more vigorous efforts are needed to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (c) The estimates of national income and the rates of saving and capital formation during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 as released by the Central Statistical Organisation in February 1983 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6111/83]. It will be seen that the growth of national income in real terms during the three years was (-) 5.3 per cent, 8.1 per cent and 5.0 per cent respectively. The estimates for the year 1982-83 have not been compiled.

(b) There has been a marked improvement in the behaviour of prices during the period. This may be observed from the following statement:

Annual rate of inflation

Month/year	Wholesale price index (1970-71-100)	Consumer price index (1960-100)
December, 1979 .	22·4	11·6
December, 1980 .	13·3	9·1
December, 1981 .	8·7	12·7
December, 1982 .	2·7	8·0
January, 1983 .	2·5	7·8

(d) The framework thus for created has contributed substantially to the financial stability conducive to economic growth. The economy showed a significant recovery in 1980-81. In 1981-82, it consolidated the process of recovery and gathered substantial additional strength. In 1982-83, the economy has shown an appreciable degree of resilience. There is every reason to hope that the economy will be capable of performing well in the coming years. However, considering the vastness of the problem vigorous efforts will certainly be needed.

"Tiwari Commission's Report on Environment"

2813. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The principal recommendations contained in the Tiwari Commission's Report on Environment; and

(b) the steps being taken to protect one hundred and seventy five million hectares of area threatened by pollution, to protest twenty million hectrares of forest area affected by erosion, and to prevent recurring loss of Rupees seven hundred crores through erosion of about six thousand million tonnes of top soil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) The principal recommendation of the Tiwari Committee report was the creation of a Department of Environment at the centre, with the following responsibilities:

(1) Serving as 'nodal' agency for environmental protection and eco-development in a coordinating role.

(2) Carrying out environmental appraisal of development projects.

(3) Direct administrative responsibility for

(i) Pollution Monitoring and Regulation;

(ii) Conservation of Critical Ecosystems designated as Biosphere Reserves, National Parks Sanctuaries as well as Wildlife and its habitat.

(iii) Conservation of Marine Ecosystems.

Other recommendations of the report related to the areas of environmental monitoring, environmental education and land use; setting up of legal cell, National Committee on Environmental Planning (NCEP), Biosphere reserved; conservation of marine eco-systems and creation of environmental advisers in Miinstries/ agencies; creation of appropriate agencies in states to deal with environmental matters.

(b) Conservation, and reuse of water, increasing vegetative cover, afforestation and restoration of fallow sand are some of the measures undertaken for prevention and control of soil erosion. Central support is also extended to carry out soil conservaton, research and land use merts of river valley projects and flood watersheds etc. Stabilisation of catchments of river valley projects and flood prone rivers is in progress. Special efforts on soil conservation, afforestation and pasture development is also in progress. Pilot projects have been implemented in respect of areas affected by alkalinity and subject to shifting cultivation. These have all been comprehensively covered by the setting up a National Land Board, and National Land Resources, conservation, and Development Commission, February 1983, and the corresponding land use Boards in Western State.

Grant of Pension to I. N. Personnel Undergone Detention in Camps Abroad

2814. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether none of the I. N. A. personnel who claimed to have undergone detention in some camps abroad have been granted pension on the ground that such persons could not produce Co-prisoner's certificate from competent persons from the same camps;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the I. N. A personnel to the effect, that such persons should be allowed to produce Co-prisoner's certificate from a pensioner, who had undergone detention in a neighbouring camp; and

(c) whether Government, realising that such INA personnels from certain detention camps, could not produce Co-prisoner's certaificate from persons from the said camps as none is the receipient of the Swatantrata sainik Samman pension therefrom, propose to relax the rules and accept the Co-prisoner's certificate issued by pensioners from neighbouring detention camps considering their sacrifice for the Nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Co-prisonership in the same camps is an essential ingredient for the acceptance of the certificate.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At present there is no proposal to relax the rules.

Promotion of Junior Stenographer/UDCs.

2815. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the promotional avenues open to Junior Stenographers/Upper Division Clerks and the details thereof;

(b) whether Junior Stenographers and Upper Division Clerks are considered together for any promotions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time-bound promotion is given to Junior Stenographers/Upper Division Clerks; if so, after how many years; and

(d) whether any instructions have been issued in February 1982 to promote Junior Stenographers/Upper Division Clerks belonging to 1974 batch; if so, how many persons have been promoted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) In the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, there is no cadre of Junior Stenographers. However, the lowest grade of the service is Grade D, members of which are eligible for promotion to Grade C, if they have rendered not less than 5 years' approved service in the Grade. In accordance with the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Rules, 1962, Upper Division Clerks with 5 years' approved service in the grade are eligible for promotion to Assistants Grade.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. However, the Zones for promotion from Stenographer Grade D to Grade C of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service have been fixed in February, 1982.

Cassette Piracy

2816. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawns to the news item captioned 'Cassette Piracy' appearing in the column Chandigarh Calling' in the Tribune, dated 2 March, 1983;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to check the sale of pirated music cassettes in the Union Territory of Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The U. T. Administration of Chandigarh have reported that they are aware of the news item.

(b) No such case has been registered by Chandigarh Police. However, on 25-1-82 Chief Judicial Magistrate issued a warrant under Section 63 of Copy Right Act, 1957, on behalf of Gramophone Company of India for search of Cassette piracy in the shops of Sector 17 Chandigarh.

(c) Action is taken immediately according to law as and when such matters come to the notice of the Government.

Revision in Pay scale of Lift Operators and Lift Khalasis of Chandigarh

2817. SHRI G. S. NIHAL SINGHWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lift Operators and Lift Khalasis working under the Chandigarh Administration made a representation to the Administration requesting for raising of their pay scales equating them with the pay scales of their counterparts in Punjab;

(b) if so, when the request was received and the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the Chandigarh Administration accepted the request in toto and sought the approval of the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not accepting the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The U. T. Administration of Chandigarh have reported that no representation was re-

ceived from the Khalasis and Lift Operators of the Administration for raising of their pay scales equating them with their countr-parts in Punjab.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Proposals for setting up of industries in Gujarat

2818. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received various proposals from Gujarat Government, industrialists, private and public sectors. during 1 February, 80 to 31 January, 1981 for setting up various small, middle and large scale industries in various parts of Gujarat including Bulsar district and other backward and Adivasis areas;

(b) if so, the details of proposals;

(c) the action taken on each proposal;

(d) the out-come thereof;

(e) how many of the above proposals have been accepted, rejected and are under consideration; and

(f) what facilities and incentives are being given to indusries at present and the steps being taken for their enlargement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). During the period from 1-2-1980 to 31-1-1981, 252 industrial licence applications were received from various Gujarat State Government and Central Government Undertakings, MRTP companies and others for setting up of industries in the State of Gujarat. The Sector-wise break-up of these applications and their disposal position is given in the Statement enclosed.

(f) The following special facilities are provided by the Central Government for development of industries in the backward areas:

(i) Concessional refinance scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India.

(ii) Central Investment Subsidy.

(iii) Income Tax relief.

(iv) Consultancy for Technical Services.

(v) Interest Subsidy.

(vi) Special facilities for import of raw material.

(vii) Supply of Machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation.

(viii) Transport Subsidy, etc.

Statement

Application received from	Total No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications rejected or otherwise disposed of.	No. of applications presently pending
State Government Undertakings . . .	17	7	9	1
Central Government Undertakings . . .	4	3	1	..
MRTP Companies	34	16	16	2
Non-MRTP Units	197	95	101	1
Grand total :	252	121	127	4

Complaint against management of Nayagaon unit of C.C.I. regarding underweighment of cement bags

2819. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the management of Nayagaon unit of Cement Corporation of India management was accused of under-weighment of every cement bag;

(b) whether any F.I.R. was lodged against management;

(c) whether local people made an agitation against the management against underweighment; and

(d) at what stage the case stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). Nayagaon cement unit of the Cement Corportion of India was charge-sheeted by the Weights and Measures Department of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for under-weighment of cement bags outside the precincts of the factory. The Corporation has stated that there was no case of short-weight in bags either at the time of packing, weighment and/or despatches from the factory. Out of the four cases charged by that Department, against the Corporation, two were dismissed and the other two are *sub-judice*.

The Corporation has stated that no agitation against the management on account of under-weighment had taken place.

Inhuman Treatment to Nepali Speaking Indian Citizen by Railway Police and Assam Rifle Police

2820. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the All Garo Hills Nepali Students' Union complaining about the inhuman treatment perpetrated by Railway Police and Assam Rifle Police on the Nepali Speaking Indian citizens at different Railway Stations of Assam and Assam West Bengal border while undertaking journey to and from North East Region; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to ensure the safety and security of such person and save them from such harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While denying the allegation of harassment the State Government have stated that Nepalee nationals entering Assam are required to obtain "Restricted Areas Permits" from competent authorities. As the police have to conduct necessary checks and verification, this should not be a matter of resentment by Nepalees. However, it is the endeavour of the Government that no Indian citizen of Nepalee origin is harassed and necessary instructions have been issued to the authorities concerned in this regard.

2 लाख मिश्रित कोक के लिये निविदायें

2821. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :–

(क) क्या 2 लाख टन मिश्रित कोक की बिक्री के लिए भिलाई हस्तपाल संयंत्र द्वारा 14 जून, 1982 को बावन ठेकेदारों से निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई थीं और कागजों पर अधिक मूल्य दिखाकर मेसर्स कोक फीडर्स को कोक बेच दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या कोक उठाने के लिए 10 से 12 महीने के समय के बजाय उन्हें 24 महीने का समय दिया गया था और उन्हें 324 लाख रुपये के बजाय 15 लाख रुपये की बैंक गारंटी देने की भी अनुमति दी गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में पूरी ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन के०पी० साल्वे) :

(क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की लाइन संख्या 52ए से 2 लाख टन मिश्रित कोक की बिक्री हेतु 14 जून, 1982 को एक विज्ञापन दिया था। 324 रुपये प्रति टन के सिहसाब से सबसे ऊंची बोली देने वाले मेसर्स कोक फीडर्स के नाम बिक्री आर्डर जारी किया गया था। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि कागजों पर अधिक मूल्य दिखाया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) निविदा की शर्तों के अनुसार उन्हें प्रत्येक महीने कम से कम 2000 टन कोक उठाना था। मेसर्स कोक फीडस इस बात पर सहमत हो गये ङ कि वे 2 लाख टन का पूरा माल्राज वर्षों को अवधि में उठा लेंगे।

निविदा में दी गयी शर्तों के अनुसार ठेकेदार की बिक्री मूल्य की राशि को 5 प्रतिशत राशि जमानत के रुप में जमा कर वाना था जिसमें से कम से कम 5 प्रति शत राशि नकद तथा शेष राशि बैंक गारंटा अथवा नकद होनी चाहिए थी। निविदा की शर्तों के अनुसार मेसर्स कोक फीडर्स को 25.92 लाख रुपये की राशि जमा करवानी थी परन्तु मेसर्स कोक फीडस ने ऋण मिलने में ठिनाई के कारण 15 लाख रुपये की बैंक गारन्टी दी। यह भी स्वीकार कर लिया गया कि वे 1 टन ठोक उठाने पर 16लाख रुपये अर्थात् प्रतिटन मूल्य क 5प्रतिशत राशि जमा करवायेंगे जो एक लाख टन कोक उठाने पर 16.20 लाख रूपये बठती र। यह राशि 15लाखरुपये की नियत बैंक गारंटी तथा 1 2 लाख रुपये की नकद जमानत के अलावा होगी और इस तरह 2 लाख टन कोयले के विक्रय मूल्य के प्रतिशत के बराबर जमानत की राशि पूरी हो जायेगी।

कोक ब्रीज की बिक्री का ठेका अधिक मूल्य देने वाली तथा ठेके के सभी शर्तों को पूरा करने वाली पार्टी को दिया गया था।

Orders received at Fifth Engineering Trade Fail for energy conservation

2822. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the spot orders received especially in the field of energy conservation at the Fifth Engineering Trade Fair opened recently in January, 1983;

(b) whether any new technical advances have been taken in the field of energy conservation at this Fair; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) No specific orders were received in the field of energy conservation at the Fair.

(b) and (c). Several items showing advances in the field of energy conservation were displayed at the Fair. These included solar energy device, thermic fluid heater, solar heating of buildings, sand drying plants, waste heat tailor-made boilers. Also several papers on energy conservation were presented at a seminar held during the fair.

Officers associated with Sarkar Sommission

2823. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of officers who were associated with the Sarkar Commission which was wound-up in 1979 without making even an interim report;

(b) the names of Departments from which thse officer were drawn;

(c) whether there was any complaint against any of these officers; and

(d) if so, the nature of such comlaints?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Officers from various Services| Departments/Offices e.g., Indian Administrative Service, Indian Revenue Service (including Customs and Income Tax Services), CBI, Reserve Bank of India, Supreme Court, Central Secretariat Service were taken on deputation to man various posts in the Sarkar Commission. A number of officers came and went away after their term of deputation was over during the Commission's existance of more than 9 years.

After the Commission was wound-up on 18-4-79, without submitting any report, a special cell was created in the Department of Industrial Development to transfer the records of the Commission to concerned Ministries|Departments Offices of Appropriate action and record. Thus, in the absence of complete record at one place, it is not possible at this distance of time of almost 4 years since the Commission was wound-up, to indicate the particulars of all the officers who were associated with the Sarkar Commission and the Services/Departments to which they belonged. It is also not posible to indicate if any complaints were received against any of these officers.

It may also be mentioned that a detailed statement was made by the then Minister of Industry in Lok Sabha on 18-4-79 regarding the Government's decision to wind up the Commission.

Stolen Steel Bars and Plates Recovered by Police in Burdwan District

2824. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the police of Hirapur police Station in Burrdwan district has recovered one lakh rupees worth of stolen steel bars and plates of Indian Iron and Steel Company alleged to be secretly sent out of the factory in trucks with the help of a section of the security people; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to punish the persons responsible for it as well as to stop such pilferage in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The Hirapur Police of Burdwan District, West Bengal made a seizure of some stolen angles and plates valued at about Rs. 1 lakh from No. 8 Basti, Simulia Police Station, Hirapur. These materials were indentified as those despatched by IISCO by the railways. The materials were seized by the police outside the steel plant. No complaint about involvement of security staff of the plant has been received.

(b) Doës not arise.

Tribunals to settle Disputes Relation to Seniority in High Courts and Suppreme Court

2825. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several disputes relating to seniority in several High Courts and Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the total number of such disputes as on 1st January 1983;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to set up any tribunals to settle such disputes expenditiously; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Department neither monitors nor collects such information centrally. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish the information.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details regarding the proposed tribunals are in the process of finalisation.

Crimes Against Women and Girls ..

2826. SHRI MADAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minster of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of crimes against women and girls reported in different metropolises category-wise during 1980-81 and 1982; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to effectively prevent these crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. No data in regard to the comparative figures of crime as a whole against women and girls in different metropolises category-wise during 1980-81 and 1982 is compiled on All India basis as Law and Order including Crimes is a State subject.

In view of frequent allegation about misbehaviour with women arrested or kept for interrogation by the Police, detailed instructions were issued on the 14th March, 1980 to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to take necessary effective steps to prevent the police from subjecting women to any indignity or misbehaviour. The instructions *inter alia* provide that except in unavoidable cirmustances, no women should be arrested between sunset and sunrise.

To combat the menace of dowry deaths, detailed instructions were issued to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations (except Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim) on the subject on 13-8-1832. A copy of the instructions issued is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6112/83].

A bill, namely, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12th August, 1980, which sought to make the law relating to rape more stringent. The Bill was referred to the Joint Committee or the both the Houses of Parliament in December, 1980. The Joint Committee has since presented its report to Parliament, which is under active consideration of the Government.

Sale of Military rum in market in Sadar Bazar, Delhi cantt.

2827. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some shopkeepers were arrested by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. recently for reportedly purchasing military rum and selling in blackmarket;

(b) if so, the details, of the persons prosecuted and the details of their *modus operandi* together with the section of the Act under which they have been prosecuted as also the present position of the cases;

(c) whether such arrests were made in Delhi Cantonment in the past also;

(d) if so, what are their details, together with present position thereof; and

(e) steps taken to check the misuse of the facility given to military personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). One, Shri Mahavir Prasad, a shopkeeper of Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. was arrested for selling XXX Rum, meant for military personnel, for Rs. 50|- per bottle. 10 Bottles of XXX Rum were recovered from his shop. A case has been registered u|s 61|1|14 Excise Act at the Police Station Delhi Cantt. and is pending investigation.

(c) and (d). In July, 1982, one Mrs. Inder Kaur wife of a retired Laskar of the Indian Air Force, was arrested u|s 61|1|14 Excise Act for being in possession of 24 bottles of rum meant for defence services. The investigation of the case has been completed and challan put in the court. The case is pending trial.

(e) The local police is keeping vigil.

Distinction between toilet soap and Washing soap

2828. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law in India which lays down the distinction between a toilet soap and washing soap;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). Toilet soaps which are intended to be applied on the human body come within the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. A washing soap if labelled as a toilet soap would, therefore, be deemed to be a "misbranded cosmetic" and action as provided under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act can be taken against the manufacturer.

पोर्ट ब्लेयर को सेलुलर जेल को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक में बदला जाना

2829. **श्री झारखंडे राय** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पोर्ट ब्लेयर अंडमान में सेलुलर जेल जहां राम रक्खा महावीर सिंह मोहित और मोहन नामक क्रांतिकारियों ने भूख हड़ताल करके अपने प्राण विसर्जित किये थे, को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक पर बदलने का अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि 1944 में नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने आजाद हिन्द फौज और राष्ट्रीय सरकार के प्रमुख के रूप में जेल के दरवाजे पर क्रांतिकारी शहीदों को सैलूट करते हुये यहीं कसम खाई थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया) : (क) पोर्ट ब्लेयर में सेलूलर जेल को एक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक में बदल दिया गया था और तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई द्वारा 11-2-79 को उद्घाटन किया गया था।

(ख) यह स्थापित करने के लिये कि क्या नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने कोई कसम खाई थी अण्डमान व निकोबार प्रशासन के पास वर्ष 1944 से संबंधित कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है क्योंकि इस समय द्वीपसमूह जापानियों के कब्जे में था।

Mismanagement in Bengal Potteries

2830. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been financial indiscipline and mismanagement in the Bengal Potteries Ltd. and if so, the nature thereof;

(b) whether Government have since conducted an inquiry in regard to the mismanagement and financial indiscipline in that factory at Calcutta;

(c) whether Government have also enquired into the full working of this factory during the past three years; and

(d) if so, nature of irregularities detected and the steps taken to improve the draw back of this factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) At the instance of the Government, the Board of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited (IRCI) have constituted a Committee of Directors of IRCI to investigate into the affairs of Bengal Potteries Ltd. The Committee has started the process of investigation and its report is awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Circulation of counterfeit US dollars

2831. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international ring based in Ethopia has been found circulating counterfeit US dollar in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with action taken in the matter;

(c) the number of gangs detected circulating counterfeit foreign currencies in the country during the last three years; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d) According to report forwarded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, it is reasonably suspected that an international ring based in Ethopia has been circulating counterfeit US Dollars. A Nigerian national named Adetokkumbo Adetunji Onikosi (A. A. Onikosi) student of Lagos, Nigeria with Passport No. 0924619 dated 4-2-1982 of Lagos left Nigeria on 6-2-82. Enroute he stopped over at Ethopia for one day and obtained Nine US 100 Dollar Bills from an unknown person in exchange of his Camera and other fancy items. He arrived in India with that money on 7-2-1982 and met his friend Kayode Samuel, Nigerian student of Kabba in Nigeria at hotel Asrani in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh on 9-2-82 and gave him these dollar bills who in turn paid at the hotel on 9-2-82 in settlement of hotel bills. These dollar bills were later found to be counterfeit by the International Division of Andhra Bank Madras and subsequently confirmed by the currency expert, Nasik. Kayode Samuel, who had tendered the counterfeit US dollar bills was arrested and remanded. Surveillance is maintained on the movements of Onikosi. The case is under investigation in Crime No. 62|82 U|s 489(B) IPC of Ramgopalpet Police Station. Kayode Samuel while on bail died on 25-12-82 in Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad. This is the only case reported in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years. No data regarding the number of gangs detected circulating counterfeit foreign currency in the country during the last three years is compiled on all India basis as law and order including crime is a state subject. However appropriate action is taken in accordance with the law as and when such cases are detected.

सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आंफ इंण्डिया से त्यागपत्र देने वाले अधिकारियों का ब्यौरा

2832. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के अनेक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी कारपोरेशन को छोड़ रहे हैं और गैर-सरकारी सीमेंट कारखानों में जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और 1982 मे कितने अधिकारियों ने त्यागपत्र दिए थे ;

(ग) क्या इसका कारण प्रशासन द्वारा हस्तक्षेप और पदोन्नति में अनियमितताएं हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कारपोरेशन में एक निश्चत अवधि के लिए बांड के बावजूद अधिकारियों ने त्यागपत्र दिए हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें हरजाना देना पड़ा है और कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है ?

उद्योग संत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में 19 फरवरी, 1983 तक

52 अधिकारियों द्वारा सीमेंट निगम से त्यागपत्र दिए गया और 84 अधिकारी इस निगम में भर्ती हुए । निगम ने सूचना दी है कि अब 9 और अधिकारी आ गए हैं तथा एक और अधिकारी ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया है । निगम छोड़ने के कारण मुख्यत: व्यक्तिगत ही बताए गए हैं । यद्यपि पदोन्नति में किसी प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप अथवा अनियमितता नहीं हुई है फिर भी पदोन्नति के तीन मामलों में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं । दो अधिकारी निगम को छोड़ गए हैं । एक अधिकारी के अभ्यावेदन पर निगम में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) और (ङ) चार अधिकारियों ने त्यागपत्र दे दिए हैं और उनके बाण्डों में निर्धारित राशि की वसूली के लिए निगम द्वारा कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई है ।

Provision for private secretaries to joint Secretaries to bring them at par with senior Personnal assistants

2833. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) for making provisions of Private Secretaries to Joint Secretaries of the Government of India as against the Senior PAs so as to bring them at par with the Additional Special Secretaries;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and whether the Ministry of Finance has given its concurrence to the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing level of Stenographic assistance for Joint Secretaries is considered adequate.

Applications for foreign contributions to Indian Institutions

2834. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from foreign individuals and institutions for giving contributions to Indian institutions, bodies, societies and individuals under the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act of 1976 during calendar years 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) how many of the above applications for grants/contributions were sanctioned by Government in each of the above years;

(c) what are the names of the donor institutions, the recipient institutions and the amount given in each of the above years;

(d) whether Government have established any machinery to investigate the cause for which the contribution was given and the manner in which it was utilised or spent by the Indian institutions; and

(e) if so, the details of its working and the results of the investigations, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There is no provision in the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 for foreign donors seeking permission to give contributions to Indian associations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information would be available after the data contained in the returns of foreign contributions submitted by various organistaions for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is computerised.

(d) and (e). Government have not established a separate machinery for the purpose. Complaints received regarding misutilisation of funds are looked into.

Making of Wardha District a Gandhi District

2835. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a proposal to make Wardha district a Gandhi district as per the desire of respected late Shri Vinobha Bhave and the Planing Commission had set up a Committee therefor;

(b) if so, the full details of the progress achieved in this regard; and

(c) the proposed programmes therefor and the allocations made, the number of programmes, out of them, undertaken and the expenditure incurred as also the results achieved and the details of the entire scheme thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission had set up in October, 1981 a Committee to prepare a plan for the development of Wardha District on Gandhian Lines. The Committee submitted its report in April, 1982. The report is in the nature of an 'Approach Paper' and provides a broad framework for the development of Wardha District within which detailed schemes have to be worked out, costs estimated priorities determined and programming indicated according to a phased plan of development. After these tasks are performed at the District and State levels the question of allocation of funds will arise.

"Pollution of the Ganga River"

2836. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga is getting increasingly polluted in the highly congested areas in Uttar Pradesh specially at Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi;

(b) whether the bacterial content in the river has recently shot up; if so, the count per ml. at these places; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to arrest this pollution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir. The river Ganga is polluted immediately downstream of the major towns in Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi;

(b) The bacterial contents in the Ganga river goes up considerably during reduced flow of water and during the periods of intense human activity like mass bathing and decreases during the monsoon months on account of dilution. The average bacterial count per ml. at these places are as follows:

Allahabad	22	550
Varanasi	22	1200

(c) The State Boards for Prevention and Control of Pollution are undertaking steps to regulate discharge of effluents from industrial and domestic sources.

Fossils of rare plants in MP

2837. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that rare plant fossils have been mercilessly dug out from various parts of Madhya Pradesh during the last five years;

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to take any action to protect these rare plant fossils to save irreparable damage to this gift of nature; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Fossil plants are plants which have been extinct for millions of years and have been transformed into rock. These are collected from beneath the earth surface for specialised study and research by palaeobotanists. Fossil specimens have generally no other use except for scientific research.

(b) Fossil specimens are preserved in the scientific laboratories and unlike living plants, do not need protection in their natural environment.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में सीमेंट में मिलावट

2838. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली मे सीमेंट में मिलावट का कार्य बड़े पैमाने पर चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस कार्य में ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को पकड़ने हेतु अब तक कोई कदम उठाए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह सूचना दी है कि सीमेंट मे मिलावट की शिकायतें मिलने पर तत्काल ही जांच की जाती है और उसके नमूने लिए जाते हैं तथा उनका प्रयोगशालाओं में परीक्षण कराया जाता है । यह भी बताया गया है कि वर्ष 1982 में सीमेंट में मिलावट के 7 मामलों की सूचना मिली थी और इस सम्बन्ध में 13 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए थे ।

Correspondents|Editors Killed|Murdered|Stabbed/Injured

2839. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of press correspondents editors killed|murdered|stabbed|injured in the country for the last three years;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect their lives and properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to the offences. No data in regard to press correspondents|editors killed|murdered|stabbed|injured in the country for the last three years is compiled on all India basis as law & order including crime is a State subject. The matter has, however, been brought to the notice of all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The press personnel can seek police protection if they apprehend any danger.

Resources Mobilisation by States

2840. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) details of the resources mobilisation made by twenty six States and Union Territories during the fiscal years 1981-82 and 1982-83, State-wise;

(b) what was the principle involved in allocating funds for their plan projects indicating principle in respect of each State; and

(c) what was the basis for reducing plan allocation in respect of each State?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A Statement giving information relating to additional resource mobilisation by the States and Union Territories for 1981-82 and 1982-83, is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The size of the Annual Plan of each State is determined on the basis of estimates of the State's own contribution and the availability of Central Assistance within the total Central Assistance for the Sixth Plan period which itself has been determined in accordance with criteria approved by the National Development Council. The State Govern-

ments work out the distribution of the outlay for the different Plan projects within the approved ceiling keeping in view all relevant factors like the need for early completion of projects in advanced stage of implementation, building of infrastructural facilities, minimum needs Programme, etc.

Statement

Estimated yield from Additional Resource Mobilisation by States and Union Territories-1981-82 and 1982-83

(Rs. crores)

States	1981-82			1982-83			
	1980-81 Measures	1981-82 Measures	Total	1980-81 Measures	1981-82 Measures	1982-83 Measures	Total
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh . .	56.44	38.48	94.92	63.66	50.29	6.30	120.25
2. Assam	14.69	9.19	23.88	19.89	18.11	25.86	63.86
3. Bihar	39.12	76.87	115.99	67.23	112.53	26.04	205.80
4. Gujarat	27.09	119.03	146.12	27.41	143.14	96.96	267.51
5. Haryana	30.80	17.41	48.21	50.53	11.39	25.02	86.97
6. Himachal Pradesh . .	3.17	4.79	7.96	3.32	8.20	6.47	17.99
7. Jammu & Kashmir . .	8.59	9.54	18.13	8.99	14.19	10.03	33.21
8. Karnataka . . .	86.94	22.45	109.39	94.17	35.56	23.50	153.23
9. Kerala	24.58	3.21	27.79	24.64	10.95	20.18	55.77
10. Madhya Pradesh . .	77.00	42.09	119.09	86.03	103.35	61.50	250.88
11. Maharashtra . . .	57.25	127.92	185.17	56.57	234.93	40.87	332.37
12. Manipur	0.54	0.10	0.64	0.70	0.11	0.59	1.40
13. Meghalaya . . .	0.77	0.81	1.58	0.93	4.12	1.54	6.59
14. Nagaland	0.17	0.93	1.10	0.17	1.03	0.86	2.06
15. Orissa	28.41	26.62	55.03	29.85	32.13	49.78	111.76
16. Punjab	27.96	64.70	92.66	32.26	107.77	26..00	166.03
17. Rajasthan	8.52	62.64	71.16	15.59	74.18	117.19	206.96
18. Sikkim	0.15	0.42	0.57	0.15	0.65	0.01	0.81
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	26.44	146.01	172.45	30.34	178.13	87.40	295.87
20. Tripura	0..31	0.25	0.56	0.35	0.41	0.26	1.02
21 Uttar Pradesh . . .	92.02	92.80	184.82	100.44	141.17	37.00	278.61
22. West Bengal . . .	50.69	27.64	78.33	56.20	44.71	39.83	140.74
Total (States) :	661.65	893.90	1555.55	769.42	1327.05	703.22	2799.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Union Territories							
						(Rs. lakhs)		
1.	Chandigarh . . .	66.72	130.33	197.05	76.75	159.38	119.10	355.23
2.	Delhi	..	499.00	499.00	..	13.00	..	13.00
3.	Goa, Daman & Diu . .	108.00	38.00	146.00	114.00	186.00	130.00	430.00
4.	Mizoram	..	1.97	1.97	..	12.00	1.00	13.00
5.	Pondicherry . . .	42.16	84.08	126.24	49.20	110.05	172.56	331.81
	Total :	216.88	753.38	970.26	239.95	480.43	422.66	1143.04

Source : State Finance Departments supplied at the time of the finalisation of the Annual Plan for 1983-84.

Central Assistance to Orissa in the Sixth Five year Plan

2481. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Central Assistance provided by Government during Annual Plans of Sixth Five Year Plan to Orissa from different Ministries and Departments, year-wise;

(b) special Central assistance released by his Ministry for tribal Sub-Plan and component plan for Scheduled Castes during these Annual Plans;

(c) the grant-in-aid and the grant provided for different programmes and natural calamities during the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83;

(d) Central investment proposed during Sixth Plan on different Centrally sponsored schemes and programmes, projects and plans for the years 1980 to 1982; and

(e) the names of the schemes and programmes made alongwith the names of the projects and plans therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) A Statement (Statement I), showing the allocation of Central assistance for the Annual Plans of Orissa for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83; the special Central assistance provided by Central Government for Tribal Sub-Plan and the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes during these years and the Central Assistance given for natural calamities during these years, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6113/83].

(d) and (e). Another Statement (Statement II), showing the names of Centrally sponsored schemes/programmes and the expenditure incurred on these schemes/programmes by the Orissa Government during 1981-82 and 1981-82, is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6113/83].

Use of foreign trade marks Yamaha & Vespa

2842. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a number of foreign collaboration, with the specific condition that no foreign trade mark can be used in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Escorts are using the trade mark Yamaha and Lohia are using the trade mark Vespa;

(c) if so, how does this fit in with the policy on using foreign trade marks or how does it violate the policy; and

(d) the policy on using foreign trade marks in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) In accordance with the general policy on the matter Government have specified while granting approvals for foreign collaboration to M|s. Escorts and Lohia Machines that foreign brand names shall not ordinarily be used on internal sales of their products though there is no objection to using these brand names for exports. M|s. Escorts and Lohia Machines have not yet marketed the vehicles for which collaboration has been allowed.

राज्यों द्वारा लोकायुक्त अधिनियम में संशोधन

2843. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं, जिन्होंने लोकायुक्त अधिनियम में संशोधन कर दिया है और अपनी सरकार को लोकायुक्त के प्रतिवेदन पर मंत्री परिषद् में सलाह किये बिना ही, अपनी स्वेच्छा से मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने की शक्ति प्रदान कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी राज्यों को ऐसे प्रावधान करने के अनुदेश जारी करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया) : (क) इस विभाग में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश लोक आयुक्त अधिनियम में इस आशय के संशोधन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने किए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय लोकपाल योजना के अधीन मुख्य मंत्री शामिल किए जाने थे । इस आशय का उपबन्ध लोकपाल विधेयक, 1977 में किया गया था, किन्तु छठी लोक सभा के विघटन के साथ ही उक्त विधेयक व्यपगत हो गया था । इस संबंध में नया विधान प्रस्तुत करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है । इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को यह अनुदेश जारी करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है कि राज्य सरकारें राज्य लोकायुक्त अधिनियमों में एक ऐसा उपबन्ध करें जिस से सम्बन्धित राज्यपालों को मंत्रिपरिषद् से परामर्श किए बिना लोकायुक्त की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर स्वनिर्णय से सम्बन्धित मुख्य मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार मिल जाए ।

INDO-USSR Co-operation in the Fields of Geodynamics and Astronomy....

2844. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans for co-operation between India and the USSR in the fields of geodynamics and astronomy are under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is continuous cooperation between India and USSR in the fields of geodynamics and astronomy. During the joint Indo-USSR Seminar-cum-Workshop in Space Research, held from February 21 to 25, 1983, proposals relating to the possibility of using ground based facilities both in India and USSR for research in astronomy, flying Indian paylods in futuire Soviet spacecraft for scientific studies, planning of coordinated experiments for studies in upper atmosphere and ionosphere, and joint scientific investigations of important problems of meteorology etc. were discussed. A protocol was also

signed at the end of the Seminar-cum-Workshop between Indian Space Research Organisation and USSR Academy of Sciences, covering different aspects of future co-operation in Space Research in remote sensing, astronomy and astrophysics, meteorology and atmospheric sciences and the tracking of satellites and space technology.

Modernisation of old Paper Mills in the Country

2845. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that unless the century old paper mills in the country are moderanised, there is going to be a 'Paper Famine' at the turn of the century;

(b) if so, whether any Committee was appointed by Government to go into the details regarding the functioning of these old mills; and

(c) details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Government recognises the need for modernisation and renovation of paper mills having old equipment and proposals received in this regard are given due consideration. Some of the old mills are themselves keen on modernising their plant and equipment.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Electronic goods made in India

2846. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of electronic goods made in India during the years 1981 and 1982;

(b) the exported value of these electronic goods during the years 1981 and 1982; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to accelerate the growth of electronic goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The production of elecronic gods during 1981 and 1982 has been the following:

Calendar Year	Production (Rs. in crores)
1981	856
1982	1050 (Provisional)

(b) The value of exports during 1981 and 1982 has been the following:

Calendar Year	Export (Rs. in crores)
1981	56.50
1982	83.50 (Provisional)

(c) A number of measures have been taken to accelerate the growth of electronic goods. These are set out in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6114/83].

Under Utilization of Science Doctors

2847. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 to 15 per cent of our Science Doctors are made to accept jobs which are meant for under graduates or diploma holders;

(b) whether Junior Scientists are doing the work of a technician;

(c) whether 50 per cent of degree holders in Agriculture and veterinary sciences have jobs in the lowest cadre of scientific personnel; and

(d) whether in some research institutions there is no scientific out-put?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Doctorate Degree is usually prescribed for research and teaching jobs. No data are available regarding holders of Doctorate degrees doing jobs where such degree is not required. However, the number of such persons must be very small.

(b) to (d) No, Sir.

Allocation of funds in five years plan for North Eastern States

2848. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a distinction is made between Eastern and North Eastern States in the matter of fund allocation of Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, the basis for allocating as much as 17 per cent of the national average increase in the annual plan size for the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh whereas only 10 per cent for Eastern and North Eastern States; and

(c) the details of the growth rate as well as resource mobilisation rate for the past three years ending 31 December, 1982 for these States

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Annual Plans for 1983-84 of all the States including the Eastern and North Eastern States, have been determined not on the basis of any predetermined uniform percentage increase but with reference to estimates of the States' own resources and the Central assistance worked out on the basis of uniform and objective criteria. In the case of certain States, advance Plan assistance has been agreed to be made available to enable them to have Plans of a reasonable size. As regards the plans of the Eastern and North Eastern States, the Plan of Assam State is yet to be finalised. The step-up in the cases of the other States in this region ranges between 10 and 20 per cent. In the case of States outside this region, the step-up ranges from 10.2 to 36 per cent.

(c) The data of State-wise not domestic product and the corresponding per capita estimates at constant prices which are relevant for ascertaining the growth rate are not yet available for the last three years. A Statement indicating the Satewise estimated yield from additional resource mobilisation during the financial years (Ist April to 31st March) 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is placed on the Table of the House. The information in this regard is not available on the basis of the calendar year (ending 31st Decmeber). In case of most of the special category States, inspite of their efforts in raising additional resources through fresh measures, their contribution for their plans during this period has turned out to be negative.

Statement

Estimated yield from Additional Resource Mobilisation by States and Union Territories – **1980-81, 1981-82** *and* **1982-83**

(Rs. crores)

Statts	1980-81	1981-82			1982-83			
		1980-81	1981-82		1981-82	1981-82	1982-83	
	Measures	Measures	Measures	Total	Measures	Measures	Measures	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	35.87	56.44	38.48	94.92	63.66	50.29	6.30	120.25
2. Assam	2.59	14.69	9.19	23.88	19.89	18.11	25.86	63.86
3. Bihar	25.55	39.12	76.87	115.99	67.23	112.53	26.04	205.80
4. Gujarat	24.84	27.09	119.03	146.12	27.41	143.14	96.96	267.51
5. Haryana	12.01	30.80	17.41	48.21	50.53	11.39	25.05	86.97
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.49	3.17	4.79	7.96	3.32	8.20	6.47	17.99
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5.10	8.59	9.54	18.13	8.99	14.19	10.03	33.21
8. Karnataka	47.49	86.94	22.45	109.39	94.17	35.56	23.50	153.23
9. Kerala	9.63	24.58	3.21	27.79	24.64	10.95	20.18	55.77
10. Madhya Pradesh	34.25	77.00	42.09	119.09	86.03	103.35	61.50	250.88
11. Maharashtra	13.36	57.25	127.92	185.17	86.57	234.93	40.87	332.37
12. Manipur	0.05	0.54	0.10	0.64	0.70	0.11	0.59	1.40
13. Meghalaya	0.39	0.77	0.81	1.58	0.93	4.12	1.54	6.59
14. Nagaland	0.05	0.17	0.95	1.10	0.17	1.03	0.86	2.06
15. Orissa	19.09	28.41	26.62	55.03	29.85	32.13	49.78	111.76

16. Punjab	8.20	27.96	64.70	92.66	32.26	107.77	26.00	166.03
17. Rajasthan	17.69	8.52	62.64	71.16	15.59	74.18	117.19	206.96
18. Sikkim	0.02	0.15	0.42	0.57	0.15	0.65	0.01	0.81
19. Tamil Nadu	10.26	26.44	146.01	172.45	30.34	178.13	87.40	295.87
20. Tripura	0.14	0.31	0.25	0.56	0.35	0.41	0.26	1.02
21. Uttar Pradesh	54.77	92.02	92.80	184.82	100.44	141.17	37.00	278.61
22. West Bengal	39.92	50.69	27.64	78.33	56.20	44.71	39.83	140.74
Total (States):	363.76	661.65	893.90	1555.55	769.42	1327.05	703.22	2799.69

Meetings of North Eastern Council held in 1981 and 1982

2849. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings were held by North Eastern Council during 1981 and 1982;

(b) what were the major decisions taken by the Council; and

(c) whether the Government feel that major reorganisation in functioning of the NEC are necessary for the speedy development of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) During 1981 and 1982 four meetings of North Eastern Council were held.

(b) The major decisions taken during the 17th and 18th meeings in 1981 and 19th and 20th meetings in 1982 are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) The North Eastern Council which came into existence by an Act of Parliament (NEC Act, 1971) has well defined functions to perform. It is to serve as an advisory body for promoting development of the region in the field of economic and social planning inter-State transport and communication, power and flood control and to formulate unified and coordinated regional plans for ensuring balanced development. The Council is duly performing these functions and no change in its structure is deemed necessary at present.

Statement

Major decisions taken during the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th meetings of the North Eastern Council

17th Meeting:

Decided that:

(i) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) and Annual Plan, 1981-82 be approved.

(ii) All States|Union Territories would undertake an exercise to project requirements of essential construction materials like steel, cement and bitumen for the entire Sixth Plan period for taking up with the Government of India/respective Commodity Controllers.

(iii) A pilot plan for Pineapple and Orange Juice Concentrates and a Coffee Processing Unit would be located in Assam.

(iv) NEC would render assistance in up-graduation of facilities in the B. Barooah Cancer Institute, Gauhati, Assam.

(v) The question of taking up the 50 TPD Mini Cement Plant project at Ukhrul (Hundung) Manipur, would be considered.

(vi) To enable NEC to forward cases of candidates sponsored by the State| Union Territory Governments, the concerned Governments would have to certify that the stipend made available by the NEC would be paid to every sponsored candidate.

18th Meeting:

Decided that:

(i) The Government of India in the Ministry of Railways and Home Affairs, be moved to stick to the decisions of (a) construction of a road-cum-rail bridge at Jogighopa, and (b) taking up a separate alignment for broad gauge line from Gauhati via Chaparmukh, Nowgong, Jorhat and Sibsagar instead of taking up conversion of metre gauge line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh in the present alignment.

(ii) The Government of India be moved to delegate powers to the NEC for sanctioning of schemes approved for the Plan without second reference to the technical Ministries. Planning Commission or Ministry of Home Affairs.

(iii) A beginning may be considered on both Dovang (Nagaland) and Kameng (Arunachal Pradesh) hydel projects during the Sixth Plan Period.

(iv) Railways be requested to go ahead with the survey of Lumding-Badarpur section. The alternative route from Jagi road to Badarpur should also to taken up.

(v) Detailed investigation and preparation of feasibility report for a Ceramics project in Tripura would be taken up.

19th Meeting:

Decided that:

(i) The Annual Plan for 1982-83 as submitted be approved for Rs. 81.90 crores with the clarification that Rs. 70 crores would be Central assistance and Rs. 10 crores LIC loan. If Rs. 1.90 crores additional amount could not be raised through financial institutions it may be advanced as Central assistance.

(ii) The Secretary, NEC would pursue the matter vigourously with Ministry of Railways for approving a rail-cum-road bridge at Jogighopa.

(iii) That the NEC may finance temporary strengthening weak bridges on NH 44 in the Jowai Badarpur sector at an approximate cost of Rs. 30 lakhs.

(iv) That the Baz Baruah Cancer Institute be upgraded to a regional institute and implementation of the project be expedited.

(v) The NEC would take up the case with Planning Commission regarding proposed imposition of cuts on the State|UT Plans for 1982-83.

20th Meeting:

Decided that:

(i) The North Eastern Council reviewed the progress of expenditure on the Sixth Five Year Plan and considered the projections made by the Secretary NEC for augmenting the outlay to Rs. 435 crores from the present level of Rs. 340 crores. It was decided that a strong recommendation be made with the Planning Commission at the time of mid-term appraisal for suitable augmentation.

(ii) NEC directed that the working Group set up for preparing an integrated plan for Mini Paper Plants should submit its report early.

(iii) Future meetings of the Council should include a preliminary meeting of the Secretaries|officials prior to the meeting of the Council.

(iv) NEC experts would visit Nagaland in order to take a decision on the Nagaland Governments proposal for a second Watershed Management Project at Tenephye.

(v) The North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology in Arunachal Pradesh be set up expeditiously. The NEC noted that the provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for the Sixth Plan will not be sufficient and the project may require funds to the tune of Rs. 3 crores.

(vi) It was decided that setting up of Lime Pozzalona and Semi Mechanised Brick Plant (One each in Tripura) be actively considered and thereafter similar plants in other constituent units be taken up.

(vii) It was decided that Doyang Hydel Project (90 MW) be taken up with the existing provision in the councils Plan and the Kameng Project be recommended for inclusion in the Central sector.

(viii) It was decided that the emphasis would be on getting funds from the Railway Ministry for the Jogighopa rail-cum-road bridge.

Regularisation of Class IV and Class III Employees

2850. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the period after which Class IV or Class III Employees working in Central Government is regularised;

(b) the number of such employees in various Ministries who have not been regularised even after more than three years service; and

(c) the reasons for not regularising their services and the time by which their services are likely to be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Government servants are appointed on a regular basis only after they are selected in accordance with the Recruitment Rules

applicable to the posts concerned and the prescribed procedure.

(b) and (c). Appointments are made by the various appointing authorities under different Ministries/Departments and no central data is kept in this Department.

Recommendations of Santhanam Committee

2851. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proforma introduced for curbing corruption among Central State Ministers has remained ignored by all concerned for the past 18 years;

(b) if so, whether this was evolved by Santhanam Committee recomendations and the National Integration Council;

(c) if so, when this recommendation was accepted by Government;

(d) main reasons for not implementing the same; and

(e) how many of the recommendations of Sanathanam Committee were accepted but no implemented and reasons for delay in implementing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d) A code of Conduct for Ministers (both Central and State) was evolved by Government in 1964 on the basis of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption. Under the Code, after taking office and so long as he remains in office, a Minister has to furnish a declaration regarding his assets and liabilities. A Minister submits the same keeping in mind the guidelines under the Code of Conduct for Ministers. No specific form is prescribed for this purpose.

(e) There is no recommendation of Santhanam Committee which was accepted but not implemented.

Import of Large Computer System

2852. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:
SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics propose to import 80 large computer systems every year in spite of its rejection earlier by the Standing Committee on licensing;

(b) the names of the exporting countries and the cost to be incurred every year on the import; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन

2853. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या गृहमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को सम्मान पेंशन देने के लिए योग्यता का निर्णय करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के नियम अलग-अलग हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) इन नियमों में एकरूपता लाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में उन लोगों की संख्या क्या है जो केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार दोनों से सम्मान पेंशन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, श्रीमान । अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने के लिए अपनी ही योजनाएं बनाई हैं और यह केन्द्रीय पेंशन के अतिरिक्त है । मध्य प्रदेश की ऐसी एक योजना है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) अब तक मध्य प्रदेश के 2,908 व्यक्तियों को केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सम्मान पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है । इनमें से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पेंशन प्राप्त कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के संबंध मे भारत सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

Setting up of Commissions

2854. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE :

SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Commissions were appointed in the year 1980, 1981 and 1982 by different Ministries;

(b) what are their details;

(c) how many commissions have submitted their reports and how many reports of those commissions were published; and

(d) whether the copies thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Arrests under National Security Act

2855. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the detention orders issued and executed under the National Security Act during 1982 State-wise; and

(b) the number of trade unionists and political activists arrested under the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Vijaynagar Steel Plant

2856. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether for establishing a long over due steel plant in Karnataka Vijaynagar Steel Ltd. has been set up in December, 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foundation stone of the steel plant at Vijaynagar was laid in 1971;

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in setting up a Company so late; and

(e) whether the new Company was set up after the Election Commission had announced the election schedule for Karnataka Assembly elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). A company Vijaynagar Steel Limited has been incorporated in December, 1982 with its registered office at Bangalore and with an authorised capital of Rs. 200 crores.

(c) The site was inaugurated on 14th November, 1971.

(d) Various techno-economic aspects of the proposal, particularly in view of the developments in the field of steel

making technology, have ben under examination.

(e) Decision to incorporate the new company was taken in June, 1982 and after completion of preliminary steps, the company was incorporated in December, 1982.

Capacity of Hindustan Lever

2857. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 3775 answered on 3 November, 1982 regarding capacity of Hindustan Lever and state:

(a) whether the process of endorsement of capacity of registration certificates issued in favour of Hindustan Lever Ltd., a foreign subsidiary operating in the country, has now been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the in-ordinate delay admittedly extended to seven long years in the completion of this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following capacities have been endorsed on the Registration Certificates held by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.:—

Location of the unit	Capacity fixed (Tonnes per annum)	
	Laundry soap	Toilet soap
Bombay . .	27,796	54,097
Calcutta . .	17,233	35,482

(c) Does not arise.

"Protection of National Parks and Sanctuaries"

2858. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest areas, national parks and sanctuaries in the country are not properly looked after due to lack of resources and proper management;

(b) the measure proposed by Government to protect, preserve and expand such ecologically threatened regions; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Development and management of forest areas, national parks and sanctuaries in the country has suffered due to inadequate financial allocations.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

The State Governments, who are primarily concerned with the protection of forests, national parks and sanctuaries, have been progressively strengthening the enforcement machinery to provide better protection to such areas. The Central Government is also providing assistance to the States in this regard.

2. A Central Act called the Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980. Under this Act, no forest area can be diverted to non-forestry use without the prior approval of the Central Government. This legal provision, apart from serving to conserve the forests, also helps in protecting the destruction of wildlife habitats. As a result of this enactment, the average deforestation rate of about 1.5 lakh hectares per annum between 1951 and 1980 has come down to about 3,500 hectares per annum.

3. Financial outlays under the Forestry Sector between the 1st Plan (1951-56) and the 5th Five-Year Plan (upto 1980) amounted merely to about Rs. 483 crores.

The outlay in the Forestry Sector during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) is however, Rs. 692 crores. For wildlife conservation alone, financial outlays under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes were only Rs. 664 lakhs in the Fifth Plan which is now 1,210 lakhs in the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

4. In order to reduce the pressure on forests, afforestation under social forestry and farm forestry programmes have been taken up for which purpose central financial assistance is also provided to the States. The total plantation target in the Sixh Five-Year Plan under these schemes is about 21.5 lakh hectares.

5. In order to combat the problems that contribute to destruction of the forest ecosystem, task forces have been set up to go into the question of encroachments in forests and to evolve a national grazing policy. Similarly, a task force is being set up on the subject of shifting cultivation. The question of banning fellings in critical areas in the Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh is also being considered.

6. A network of 25 National Parks and 205 Sanctuaries has been set up throughout the country to afford protection and to conserve wildlife and their habitats. More such ecologically important areas are proposed to be covered under national parks and sanctuaries. Although management of such protected areas is the direct responsibility of States and Union Territories, financial assistance is being provided by Central Government for their development.

7. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is now applicable to all States and Union Territories except Jammu and Kashmir which has its own act modelled largely on the Central Act. This Act specifically provides for the protection and conservation of wildife and its habitat.

8. The State Governments have been advised from time to time to give special attention to wildlife and nature conservation, more particularly with regard to the enforcement of the Wild Life Act, strengthening of the wildlife wings and for enlisting public support and help in wildlife conservation.

1982 as the Year of Production

2859. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:
SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had declared 1982 as the 'Year of Production';

(b) if so, what has been the result achieved;

(c) to what extent the production had increased during the year; and

(d) the details of the increase/decrease of production in various sectors of the economy during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The observance of 1982 as 'Productivity Year' has given a fillip to the Productivity Movement and has brought a greater awareness of the role of the productivity in Nation building.

(c) As per the figures supplied by the Central Statistical Organisation, the average index of Industrial Production (Base 1970-100) was 164.6 during 1981. It has increased to 171.5 during 1982 (Quick Index).

(d) As per the figures supplied by the Central Statistical Organisation, the average indices (base 1970-100) for 1981 and 1982 for the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity Sub-Sectors (included in the index of Industrial production) are as follows:—

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity
1981	170·4	157·6	220·4
1982	187·6-	162·2-	236·5

Deployment of Para Military Forces to Assam during Election

2860. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the strength of the para military forces sent to Assam during the election processes in the State Commencing from the date of filing of nominations.

(b) whether there were prior consultations with the Election Commission regarding the induction of para military forces in Assam;

(c) how many times the para military forces resorted to firing; and

(d) what was the number of persons killed during these firings and the number of persons injured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A total of 312 Coys of Central and State police forces from out-side Assam were provided to the State Government for maintenance of law and order and in connection with the elections.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). According to State Government during 1983 upto 1st March police had to resort to firing on 206 occasions resulting in the death of 140 persons. The number of injured persons is being ascertained and will be laid on the table of the House.

Percentage Increase in Plan Outlays

2861. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in plan outlays in terms of National average for the year 1983-84 over 1982-83; and

(b) what is percentage increase for West Bengal for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The increase in the Plan outlay for 1983-84 (taking the Centre, States and Union Territories together) over the corresponding outlay for 1982-83, is 21.5 per cent. In the case of the Plan outlays of the States alone, the increase is 16.1 per cent. In the case of Assam, the outlay for 1983-84 is provisional.

(b) In the case of West Bengal, the corresponding increase in 10.2 after providing advance plan assistance of Rs. 69.05 crores.

Research done by Young Scientists

2862. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken to enable young scientists to pursue their research ideas without being hampered by hierarchal obstructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The Report of the Working Group on Science and Technology for the Sixth Plan has recognised the need "for a more purposeful and satisfying involvement of younger research workers in the major scientific establishments, universities, public sector R&D institutions and other organisations supported by Government on a continuing basis".

2. The Department of Science and Technology has initiated several steps in this regard. Some of the important measures already being implemented are:

—The Department has formulated a new Scheme in the Sixth Five-Year Plan entitled "Promotion of Scientific Interest in Youth", under which direct financial support is extended exclusively to scientists in the younger age group below 35 years for taking up research projects on their own ideas and themselves acting as Principal Investigators without being hampered by any hierarchical system.

—Under the Scheme, young scientists are also supported for organising scientific seminars/symposia in their areas of research including publication of the proceedings.

—The Scheme also covers financial support for encouraging young scientists to attend various scientific training programmes in their specialisation within the country or outside and such support includes full travel cost of participation in the training.

—Funds are provided under the Scheme for grant of cash awards and a Certificate to the young scientists on the basis of presentation of the best papers in the 20 scientific sessions in respective areas at the annual Indian Science Congress meetings. This award is operated through the Indian Science Congress Association and the cash award of Rs. 3000/- per selected young scientist is mainly for pursuing research activity in his/her own field of choice.

—Through the Indian National Science Academy, a cash award of Rs. 5000/- and a Medal is annually given to talented young scientists below the age of 32 years in recognition of their distinct contribution to any branch of science and technology.

—The DST also extends financial support through the Indian National Science Academy for participation of young scientists in international scientific conferences by providing full/partial return air-fare.

3. In order to provide encouragement to younger scientists to pursue their research ideas without being hampered by any hierarchical system, the Science and Engineering Research Council of the DST has taken a deliberate decision to receive research projects/proposals in thrust areas *directly* from young scientists i.e., without the need to send such projects through any seniors in the institution concerned. This decision has been given wide publicity. This will enable younger scientists to compete on an open basis with more established scientists for award of Research Projects. Besides, training courses in the form of summer/winter schools for younger scientists are being planned and one such course in the area of genetic engineering is scheduled to be held shortly.

4. Most of the specialised scientific agencies under the Government have abolished hierarchical system in the laboratories and generally all research workers are now designated as scientists identified by different grades of pay. The major scientific agencies also have suitable systems for ensuring professional growth and career advancement of the scientists with due regard to merit. Young scientists/engineers below the age of 35 have shouldered responsibilities for carrying out the programme of some of the scientific establishments without any hierarchical obstructions.

Reservation of Items for Small Scale Industries

2863. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its recent ruling the Bombay High Court has observed that the Centre has no power under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to reserve any item of manufacture for the small scale industries or any other class of industry;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the impact of the ruling on the development of small scale industries in the country; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the steps contemplated by Government in the context of the development of small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Bombay High Court has quashed certain notifications issued by Government in so far they provide for reservation for small scale sector.

(b) and (c). Government feel that the above said Judgement will have serious repercussions on the Government's

Programmes and Policies for promotion of small scale industries and therefore a memorandum of appeal has been filed against the Judgement in Bombay High Court.

Setting up of Industries in Kalahandi District (Orissa)

2864. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of any industrial nucleus project in Kalahandi District of Orissa, an industrally backward district; and

(b) if so, progress made so far, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Task Force set up to identify Nucleus Projects in Kalahandi has since submitted its Report recommending the following project possibilities:—

1. Conveyor belts.
2. Spinning mill.
3. Paper mill.
4. Industrial alcohol.
5. Core veneered board.

The State Government have been requested to examine the techno-economic feasibility of each Project together with their ancillarisation and also initiate steps for following up viable projects.

Mobilisation and utilisation of funds by States

2865. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the resources mobilisaton figures for the fiscal years 1981-82 and 1982-83 for U.P., Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka;

(b) the details of the utilisation percentage of Plan funds in these States, Statewise; and

(c) the basis of allocating funds for plan projects in these States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement--I indicating the required infomation is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A statement—II showing the plan outlay and expenditure of the States for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The size of the Annual Plan of each State is determined on the basis of the State's own contribution and the availability of Central assistance with the total Central assistance for the Sixth Plan period which has been determined in accordance with the criteria approved by the National Development Council. The distribution of the outlay for the various Plan projects within the approved ceiling is determined keeping in view all relevant factors including early completion of projects in an advanced stage of implementation, building up of infrastructural facilities, minimum needs programme, etc.

Statement—I

Additional Resource Mobilisation during 1981-82 *and* 1982-83

STATES	1981-82			1982-83			Total
	1980-81 Measures	1981-82 Measures	Total	1980-81 measures	1981-82 measures	1982-83 measures	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	56·44	38·48	94·92	63·66	50·29	6·30	120·25
2. Gujarat	27·09	119·03	146·12	27·41	143·14	96·96	267·51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Karnataka	86·94	22·45	109·39	94·17	35·56	23·50	153·23
4. Maharashtra . . .	57·25	127·92	185·17	56·57	234·93	40·87	332·37
5. Rajasthan . . .	8·52	62·64	71·16	15·59	74·18	117·19	206·96
6. Uttar Pradesh . . .	92·02	92·80	184·82	100·44	141·17	37·00	278·61

Source: State Finance Departments—Furnished at the time of finalisation of 1983-84 Annual Plan

Statement II

Plan outlay and exenditure of States for Annual Plan 1981-82 *and* 1982-83

STATES	1981-82		1982-83	
	Approved Outlay	Actual Expdt.	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expdr.
1. Andhra Pradesh	531·31	512·48	605·00	651·56
2. Gujarat	632·00	674·46	760·00	760·58
3. Karnataka	419·00	443·60	475·00	504·31
4. Maharashtra	1080·10	1110·47	1322·00	1322·17
5. Rajasthan	340·00	352·47	340·00	353·96
6. Uttar Pradesh	1023·00	1118·20	1132·00	1212·15

दिल्ली के लिये विधान सभा

2866. **श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में विधान सभा कब समाप्त की गई थी ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में पुन : विधान सभा बनाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया): (क) और (ख). 1950 में संविधान के लागू होने पर दिल्ली के मुख्य आयुक्त का प्रांत एक भाग "ग" राज्य बन गया। 1952 में भाग "ग" राज्य सरकार अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में एक विधान सभा और एक मंत्रिपरिषद बनाई गई थी। यह व्यवस्था 1-11-1956 जब दिल्ली को राज्य पुनर्गठनआयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार संघ शासित क्षेत्र बनाया गया, तक जारी रही। संघ शासित क्षेत्र बनने के बाद दिल्ली संविधान के अनुच्छेद 239 के अन्तर्गत एक बार पुन: राष्ट्रपति के सीधे प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत आ गई। तदनुसार विधान सभा और मंत्री परिषद जो भाग "ग" राज्य सरकार अधिनियम 1951 के अधीन, दिल्ली के लिये गठित की गई थी, समाप्त हो गई।

(ग) और (घ). ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिये इसकी सभी

विविक्षाओं का और अध्ययन करना आवश्यक है ।

गुजरात में छोटे सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना

2867. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में छोटे इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने हेतु कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनमें से कितने आवेदन-पत्र अनुमोदित किए गए हैं ;

(ख) शेष आवेदन-पत्रों को अनुमोदित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कोई प्रावधान किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1981 और 1982 के दौरान गुजरात में लघु सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए आशयपत्र देने हेतु प्राप्त 17 आवेदनों में से 12 आवेदन स्वीकृत और 5 अस्वीकृत कर दिए गए थे। इसी अवधि में औद्योगिक विकास के महानिदेशालय में पंजीकरण के लिए प्राप्त 23 आवेदनों में से 12 आवेदन स्वीकृत और 11 अस्वीकृत कर दिए गए थे । ये योजनाएं मुख्यत : इस लिए अस्वीकार की गई थी क्योंकि ये लघु सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप नहीं थीं ।

(ग) योजनाएं स्वीकृत करने से पूर्व लघु सीमेंट संयंत्र को भली भांति चलाते रहने के लिए आवश्यक कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता पर ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

Incentive for Industrially Backward States

2868. SHRI CHITTA MEHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the fresh incentives Government propose to provide to the industrially backward States during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): for the Development of backward areas unit removal of regional imbalances, in addition to the incentives and facilities offered by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, the Central Government offers incentives like Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy, Concessional finance, Tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy and special facilities for import of raw materials.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में इलैक्ट्रानिक्स कारखाने स्थापित करना

2869. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) देश में इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारखानों में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हुए उत्पादन का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है और उन कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार हिमाचल प्रदेश में इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में, कारखाना-वार कितना उत्पादन हुआ ?

इलैक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) और (ख) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) संगठित क्षेत्र, लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र तथा कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्र में इलेक्ट्रानिकी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने वाली 200 से अधिक इकाइयों से इस प्रकार के आंकड़े एकत्रित कर पाना संभव नहीं है। तथापि, यदि यह जानकारी किसी एक विशिष्ट कारखाने के संबंध में अपेक्षित हो तो प्राप्त करके उपलब्ध करायी जा सकती है ।

Undertrials in Jails

2870. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures of undertrials who have been in jail for more than two years in each State and Union territory;

(b) the steps taken to see that no undertial remains in jail for more than the reasonable period and results of such steps taken in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the names of States in which the number of undertrials has increased during the last three years; and

(d) what is the Supreme Court directive in this regard and when it was given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6115/83].

Christians Converted from Scheduled cates

2871. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring an amendment to the Constitution for providng the same benefits to the Christains converted from the Scheduled Castes as are availble to the Shecduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Government have not taken a decision to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

बन्द पड़े औद्योगिक एकक

2872. **श्रीमती कृष्णा साही :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1982 तक तकनीकी त्रुटियों के कारण सरकार के अधीन बन्द पड़े रहने वाले औद्योगिक एककों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) ऐसे एककों का स्वरूप क्या है तथा उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है जिनमें ये एकक स्थित हैं और सरकार द्वारा अब तक उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) 1982 तक तकनीकी खराबियों के कारण न तो कोई ऐसा औद्योगिक उपक्रम जिसका प्रबंध उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन अभिग्रहीत किया गया हो बन्द था न ही उद्योग मंत्रालय के प्रशासनाधीन कोई सरकारी एकक बंद पड़ा था।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Permission to compaines to manufacture diesel cars

2873. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the prominent automobile manufacturing

companies to go in for production of diesel cars;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the anticipated annual production;

(c) whether Government have allowed expansion of capacities for the manufacture of diesel cars; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) All the existing manufactures of passenger cars have been allowed full flexibility to manufacture diesel or petrol driven cars within their licensed capacities. The details of the companies involved are furnished below:—

Company	Licensed capacity
1. Maruti Udgoy Ltd.	1,40,000 Nos. p.a.
2. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta.	30,000 ,, ,,
3. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bobmbay.	18,000 ,, ,,
4. Sunrise Auto Industries Ltd. Bangalore	3,000 ,, ,,
5. Standard Motirs Ltd., Modras.	2,640 ,, ,,

No separate/additional capacity has been sanctioned to any company for the manufacture of of diesel cars.

Setting up of industries in Chandaka

2874. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been granted in 1982-83 to some private individuals to set up industries in Chandaka industrial area in Puri district of Orissa;

(b) if so, the industries for which permission has been given;

(c) the number of applications received from the private individuals to set up those industries at Chandaka;

(d) the details about the reasons of rejecting other licences and granting permission to a particular individual?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Heavy duty trailers/Semi-trailers; Polyacrylamide based flocculents and coagulants; cermic capacitors etc.

(c) and (d) A total number of 5 applications for grant of industrial licences were recevied from private individual during the year 1982 and January, 1983 for location of units in the Chandaka industrial complex, Puri district. Out of these 2 applications were approved for Chandaka area while 1 was approved for a 'No Industry District' Bolangir. The remaining 2 applications were rejected as in one case the item applied for was reserved for the small scale sector and in the other adequate capacity for the manufacture of the item applied for had already been approved.

Availability of non-levy cement at reasonable price

2875. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that non-levy cement was either not available or available at high prices during September—November, 1982 in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the non-levy cement was not available at reasonable price;

(c) whether he has asked the cement manufacturers to discipline the stokists and ensure availability of non-levy cement in all corners of the country at reasonable price; and

(b) if so, what has been their response to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Due to power cuts in some of the major cement producing States, production of cement was adversely affected, which had in turn affected supplies of both levy and non-levy cement during this period.

Non-levy cement is free from price and distribution control. However, Cement Manufacturers' Association (CMA) had indicated to the Government in May, 1982, the maximum level of prices of non-levy cement as under:—

Price per bag of 50 kgs exclusive of local levies	Name of States/ Union Territory
Rs.60/-	Kerala. J & KMaharashtra & North Eastern States.
Rs.56/-	All other States Union Territories

Consequent on the increase in excise duty on cement announced in the General Budget for 1983-84 CMA have advised that the retail prices are being revised to Rs. 60/- and Rs. 64/- per bag with effect from March, 1983.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. According to the available information the cement producers have terminated stockisthip of a few parties for indulging in malpractices.

C.B.I. Probe Against Corruption charges of Government Employees

2876. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has enquired into corruption charges and illegal activities of Central Government employees and officials of various Departments in Delhi, Gujarat and other States during 1.1.1982 to 31-1-1983;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) the particulars of those found guilty and the action taken against each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) During the period from 1.1.1982 to 31-1-1983, CBI enquired into 440 cases of corruption etc. against employees of Central Government/Union Territory Administrations, including 78 cases against officials of various departments in Delhi and 17 cases in Gujarat. The remaining cases relate to officials stationed in other States/Union Territories.

(c) Out of 440 cases, 49 have so far been sent up for trial and 87 have been referred to the Departments concerned for initiating Regular Departmental Action against the officials concerned. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the particulars of the persons involved in these cases.

Central Investment in Kerala

2877. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Central investment in Kerala so far;

(b) the State-wise break up of Central investment in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to speed up industrialisation of Kerala by increased financial allocation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) As on 31-3-1982 the value of gross block which could be allocated to the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings located in Kerala was Rs. 535.58 crores. Besides there was an amount of Rs. 2277.69 crores which could not be allocated State-wise.

(b) The State-wise break-up of the total value of gross block in Central Government Industrial and Commercial Undertakings as on the same date was as follows:

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	Rs. crores
		Value of Gross Block as on 31-3-1982.
1	Andhra Pradesh	1208·16
2	Assam	1234·48
3	Gujarat	1097·45
4	Bihar	4041·06
5	Haryana	288·91
6	Himachal Pradesh	166·05
7	Jammu & Kashmir	14·82
8	Karnataka	966·78
9	Kerala	535·58
10	Madhya Pradesh	3180·71
11	Maharashtra	2973·44
12	Orissa	1273·95
13	Punjab	439·38
14	Rajasthan	471·67
15	Tamil Nadu	1078·95
16	Uttar Pradesh	1354·74
17	West Bengal	1977·67
18	Delhi	694·96
19	Goa	8·76
20	Other States/ Union Territories	219·22
21	Unallocated	2277·69
	Total:	25504·43

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) provides for an outlay of Rs. 371.69 crores by way of investment Industrial and Mineral Projects of the Central Government. However, direct central investment is only a part of the total effort for industriaisation of the State. The State Government, the Private Sector and the Financial Institutions are also expected to contribute significantly in the industrialisation of Kerala. The Sixth Plan of Kerala provides for an outlay of Rs. 109.70 crores for large and medium industries and mineral development and Rs. 49.80 crores for the village and small industries sector.

Promotion quota for SC/ST in grade IV of Indian Statistical Service

2878. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India Notification dated 15th July 1981 has raised the departmental promotion quota to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service from 25 per cent to 40 per cent thus bringing the promotion quota under the purview of reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether the Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion to Grade IV of ISS did not provide any reservation for these communities while drawing up the select list for the above promotions in November/December, 1982; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and what action Government have taken/propose to take against the officers responsible for such irregularity and what remedial measures Government are taking to undo the injustice done to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The amendment to the ISS Rules was given effect from the 15th August, 1981, the date on which the relevant notification was published in the official Gazette.

(b) The Select List for promotion to Grade IV of the ISS drawn up in November, 1982 was in respect of vacancies as on 30.9.1978 on which date the ISS Rules prescribed that not more than 25 per cent of the vacancies should be filled by promo-

tion. The question of providing for any reservation for officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in respect of vacancies as on 30-9-1978 did not, therefore, arise as the amendment referred to in part (a) did not have retrospective effect.

(c) Does not arise.

Age Limit for Recruitment to IAS/IPS/IFS and other Class I services

2879. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the top bureaucrates of the Central and State Governments and Heads of Civil Services Training Institutes have strongly favoured the lowering of age-limit to 24 years for recruitment to IAS, IPS, IFS and other Class I Civil Services; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by them and the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The National Training Conference on Training of Civil Servants in India held in September, 1982, while considering the scope, coverage and duration of Foundational Course at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, recommended, among other things, that the question of age limit for admission to the Civil Services Examination should be re-examined since it was felt that it is extremely difficult to positively mould the minds and attitudes of candidates entering a Civil Service after the age of 24 years. This recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

Exchange of Scientific and Artistic persons between India and France

2880. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to exchange key scientific and artistic personalities in order to let them know each other has been finalised between India and France; and

(b) if so, main feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). There is a Cultural Agreement with France concluded in the year 1966 which provides, among other things, for exchange visits in the fields of arts and sciences. There is also an agreement with France in Science and Technology concluded in the year 1978. This agreement also provides, among other things. for visits by scientists from both the countrries. However, no specific scheme has been finalised for exchange of key scientific and artistic personalities between India and France.

Finalisation of West Bengal's Plan for 1983-84

2881. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has finalised West Bengal's plan for 1983-84 at Rs. 540 crores in place of State's demand for Rs. 648 crores;

(b) whether States like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu have been sanctioned much bigger plans;

(c) whether the national average increase in the size of the annual plans is 17 per cent and it is only 10 per cent in the East and North East regions; and

(d) if so, reasons for this planned discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The approved outlays for the Annual Plan for 1983-84 of these States are given below:

States	(Rs. in crores) 1983-84
Gujarat	900
Madhya Pradesh	855
Maharashtra	1500
Tamil Nadu	845
Uttar Pradesh	1290*

*Excluding Special Hill Area Assistance.

(c) The increase in the 1983-84 Plan outlay of the States over the 1982-83 Plan outlay ranges from 10 to 36 per cent. The overall increase of all the States taken together is 16.1 per cent. The increase in the case of the Eastern and North Eastern States (excluding Assam whose figures are provisional) varies from 10 to 20 per cent while in the case of the States outside this region it varies from 10.12 to 36 per cent.

(d) The Plan size of a State is determined with reference to the State's own resources as estimated by the Planning commission in consultation with the concerned State Government The Central assistance is determined in accordance with the approved formula. There is thus no question of any discrimination against any State. The percentage increase over the size of the previous year's annual plan is based on the eventual result of the exercise and the plan size is not worked out by applying a pre-determined percentage increase. However. where resources to ensure a reasonable step up over the previous year's plan size are not available, some advance plan assistance has been agreed to. In the case of West Bengal, advance plan assistance of Rs. 69.05 crores has been agreed to in order to fix the Plan for 1983-84 at Rs. 540.00 crores thus ensuring a step-up of about 10 per cent over the approved outlay for 1982-83 of Rs. 490 crores.

Deputation of B. S. F. Officers to C.B.I.

2882. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to sttae:

(a) the number of officers of Border Security Force on deputation to Central Bureau of Investigation at present;

(b) the reasons for not reverting them after the expiry of deputation period which is extended year by year;

(c) what is the connection between BSF and CBI and how the former undertake the special function of investigations;

(d) whether there exists great frustration among the employees of CBI due to these deputations and if so, whether they would be reverted at once as per policy of Government; and

(e) whether DSPs of BSF on deputation to CBI as SPs look after the works of IPS, SPs of CBI and if so, reasons therefor and whether Director and Joint Directors of C.B.I. from B.S.F. are controlling the CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) At present, only 1 Gazetted Officer and 2 non-Gazetted Officers of the Border Security Force are on deputation to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(b) None of these 3 officers has completed the deputation period prescribed for their respective posts and therefore, the question of reverting them at this stage does not arise.

(c) There is no connection between the BSF and CBI and the former does not undertake any function of the investigation on behalf of the latter.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No Dy. S. P. of the B.S.F. is at present on deputation as Supdt. of Police in the CBI nor is any post of Director or Joint Dircetor in the C. B. I. being held by an officer on deputation from the BSF.

Setting up of Industry in Bidar (Karnataka)

2883. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bidar district (Karnataka) is included in the list of No-Industry district; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to set up industries in Bidar district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Information on various steps taken for industrialisation of Bidar District is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6116/83].

Plan outlay for States for 1983-84

2884. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the plan outlay for the different States for the year 1983-84 with special reference to the plan for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): A statement showing the outlays on the Annual Plan of the States for 1983-84 is laid on the Table of the House. The details would be indicated in the Annual Plan document which will be placed before Parliament as soon as possible after the presentation of the State Budgets.

Statement

Annual Plan 1983-84 *Outlays*

States	(Rs. cores) Agreed Outlay
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	826·00
Assam	238·00*
Bihar	681·00
Gujarat	900·00
Haryana	407·00
Himachal Pradesh	140·00
Jammu & Kashmir	185·00
Karnataka	575·00
Kerala	320·00
Madhya Pradesh	855·00
Maharashtra	1500·00
Manipur	52·30
Meghalaya	56·32
Nagaland	51·00
Orissa	345·00
Punjab	440·00
Rajasthan	401·00
Sikkim	30·50
Tamil Nadu	845·00
Tripura	58·00
Uttar Pradesh	1290·00**
West Bengal	540·00
Total States	10736·62

* Yet to be decided.

** Rs. 1375 crores including Hill Areas outlay of Rs. 85 crores.

Increase in incidents of violence against weaker sections

2885. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any analysis of the increasing incidents of violence against the weaker sections of the society including Harijans, Muslims etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the analysis made:

(c) if not, the reasons for not making such an analysis; and

(d) whether Government propose to make such a study in the future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d).The factors responsible for such violence particularly against Scheduled Castes are Socio-economic in nature have been analysed in the Union Home Minister's D. O. letter No. III. 11011|4|80-NID(D) dated 10-3-80 a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1077 dated 19-3-80.

As regards crimes on Muslims, the Government feel that communal disharmony is not merely a law and order problem but is indicative of causes deeply rooted in cultural, social, economic and other factors. In this context, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat have been advised to constitute Working Groups for an indepth study of the communal problem in certain sensitive areas.

राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में चुना पत्थर निक्षेप

2886. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या इस्पात और खानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में अच्छे किस्म का चुना-पत्थर प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में किन किन एंजेन्सियों ने सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ग) क्या सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी; और

(घ) उपरोक्त खनिज के उपयोग के लिए तैयार किए गए कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जैसलमेर जिले में चुना पत्थर के लिए खोज कार्य भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण और राजस्थान सरकार के खनन तथा भूतत्व विभाग द्वारा किया गया है ।

(ग) सर्वेक्षण हाल में ही पूरा हुआ है तथा रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है। माननीय सदस्य यदि चाहेंगेतो रिपोर्ट का सारांश, उन्हें भेज दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) इन खनिज भण्डारों का उपयोग उनकी प्रौद्यो-आर्थिक उपादेयता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Pension to freedom fighters of Maharashtra

2887. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases for freedom fighters pension from District Raigad, Maharashtra State are pending with the Government of India if so, the particulars threeof;

(b) the reasons for delay in finalising these cases; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. 63 cases for grant of Samman Pension are awaiting finalisation from District Raigad of Maharashtra State for want of State verification/entitlement reports and|or necessary information|documents from the applicants. These cases would be finalised as soon as the same is received.

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता

2888. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् केन्द्रीय सरकार का अर्ध-सरकारी/अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता किस दर से दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली पुलिस, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम तथा सरकार के अधीनस्थ अन्य संस्थानों में मकान किराया भत्ते की दर 30 प्रतिशत है और यदि हां, तो वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद के कर्मचारियों को उक्त विभागों में दी जा रही दर पर मकान किराया भत्ता कब तक दिया जाएगा और उसका भुगतान कैसे किया जाएगा ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं भारत सरकार द्वारा सी० एस० आइ० आर० की स्थापना एक स्वायत्तशासी निकाय के रूप में की गई है और यह संस्था पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के इक्कीस के अंतर्गत सोसायटी के रूप में पंजीकृत है। इसका उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय महत्व के वैज्ञानिक, औद्योगिक/अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसन्धान कार्य करना है।

(ख) और (ग). मकान किराया भत्ता (एच० आर० ए०) अपने कर्मचारियों को भुगतान करने के संबंध में सी० एस० आइ० आर० अपने विनियमों के प्रावधान अनुसार भारत सरकार के नियमों का अनुसरण कर रही है और तदानुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्वीकृत मकान किराया भत्ता विभिन्न स्थानों पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों को सी० एस० आइ० आर० द्वारा भुगतान किया जा रहा है।

राजस्थान में उद्योगों का पंजीकरण

2889. **श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में जनवरी, 1983 तक औद्योगिक विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने स्थायी और अस्थायी औद्योगिक एककों का पंजीकरण हुआ ;

(ख) पंजीकृत एकक कौन-कौन से उद्योगों के साथ सम्बद्ध हैं और कितने एककों में उत्पादन आरंभ हो गया है ; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Power cut in industries of Rajasthan

2890. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy, medium and small scale industries which have been subjected to power cut in Rajasthan and percentage of cuts imposed; and

(b) the number of skilled and un-skilled workers who have been rendered jobless by

the closure of industries due to non-availability of power?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The State Government of Rajasthan have informed that due to availability of limited power from all sources power cuts were imposed on all industrial consumers, the percentage of cuts being dependant on the relative priority of each category of industry and the availability of power from time to time. They have also reported that there is no information about closure of any industrial unit permanently or of workers being rendered jobless permanently.

Introduction of Selection Grade for Class IV employees of Delhi Police

2891. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for introducing a selection grade for the class IV employees of the Delhi Police; and

(b) if so, when the above proposal is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Sanction of the President for the creation of Selection Grade for Class IV posts in the Delhi Police has been conveyed on the 12th March, 1983.

Objective test for Civil services recruitments by UPSC

2892. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in Surya, dated February 15, 1983 captioned "Objective Tests Sham Screening";

(b) whether Government have received representations in November, 1982 highlighting inadequacy of objective tests for civil service recruitments conducted by UPSC; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the position to bring improvement in the examination system of UPSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The scheme of the Civil Services Examination which replaced the Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination was introduced from the 1979 Examination and it was only from this Examination that the Objective Type Tests were introduced in a substantial way in the Commission's Examinations. The scheme is still in its infancy. The Union Public Service Commission has, however, been constantly evaluating the tests in order to improve upon their quality and validity.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों का विवाद

२८९३. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के अनेक विवाद पिछले कई वर्षों से खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के पास विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खादी आयोग को ये मामले किन-किन तारीखों को प्राप्त हुए थे तथा उनके लम्बित पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं और उन मामलों के कब तक निपटाये जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Completion of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

2894. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when was the integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam originally scheduled to be completed and how many times the completion schedule was revised stating the factors responsible for the revision in the completion schedule;

(b) what is the plan allocation for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and how much of the allocation was actually spent on the project; and

(c) what steps are contemplated by Government to remove the bottlenecks, if any, in the completion of the project and to ensure its completion according to the revised schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) There has been no revision of the time frame of the project. The date of its commencement is 1-2-1982 and it is scheduled to be completed in six years' time.

(b) Details of the allocation and actual expenditure are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Actual Expenditure
1980-81	70.00	52.66
1981-82	130.00	146.70*
1982-83	250.00	240.01 (till 28-2-83)

(c) Implementation of the project is regularly monitored with a view to achieving targeted results.

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*"Additional expenditure met by way of reappropriation."

Setting up of Cement plants in Lakhpat Taluka of Kutch district (Gujarat)

2895. DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kutch District in Gujarat has large quantity of lime stone deposit in Lakhpat Taluka;

(b) how many applications have been received for setting up cement plants in Lakhpat Taluka of Kutch District; and

(c) how many applications have been accepted/rejected with reasons of rejection and names of entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State Govt. have indicated that there are large deposits of limestone in the area.

Four applications for grant of letter of intent for manufacture of portland cement in Lakhpat Taluk (Gujarat State) were received. Against one of these applications, letter of intent for setting up a mini cement plant was issued subject to the condition and location of the plant would be settled to the satisfaction of the Government. Other applications are at different stages of processing.

भारत के दौरे पर आने वाले पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

2896. श्री बाबू राव परांजपे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान भारत के दौरे पर राज्य वार कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक वैध वीसा लेकर आए हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से वीसा की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद भी राज्यावार कितने लोग पाकिस्तान नहीं लौटे हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और जैसे ही उपलब्ध होगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

जिलेट ब्लेड बनाने के लिये मशीनरी का आयात

2897. श्री शांतु भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अमरीका की प्रसिद्ध जिलेट ब्लेड निर्माता कम्पनी और पोद्दार एन्टरप्राईजेज नामक भारतीय कम्पनी जिसका उक्त अमरीका कम्पनी के साथ सहयोग है, ब्लेड बनाने के लिए पुरानी मशीनों का आयात करने की कोशिश कर रही है ; और

(ख) पुरानी मशीनों का आयात रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार ने पुरानी मशीनरी के आयात की स्वीकृति नहीं दी है ।

Report of High power committee on minorities

2899. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Committee on Minorities headed by Dr. Gopal Singh, has submitted its final report to Government;

(b) if so, when and the recommendations made; and

(c) if not, the progress made in its work and the time by which the report is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The High Power Panel for Minorities Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Weaker Sections, functioning under the Chairmanship of Dr. Gopal Singh, had submitted an interim report to the Government but it was agreed that the Panel's final report should be awaited. The tenure of the Panel has been extended upto 30-6-1983, and their reports are expected before that date.

Proposal to declare some areas of Mirzapur and Benaras districts as Industrially backward

2900. SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrially backward areas Citi, Chhanawe, Lalganj of Mirzapur District and Suryavan and Deegh of Benaras district are proposed to be declared industrially backward; and

(b) whether the question of declaring these blocks as industrially backward is under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The whole question of development of industrially backward areas including issues such as changes in area coverage is under examination by the Government pending a decision to be taken on the Report of Industrial Dispersal submitted by the National Committee on Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA).

Compilation of information of latest Technology

2901. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compiled the information of the latest technology in respect of agriculture, use of water resources, low cost housing etc. in such forms in which such information may be made available and understood by the public and steps taken to disseminate the same;

(b) if so details of the compilations and dissemination;

(c) if not, what are the constraints;

(d) whether Government have taken any step to make available to the public in any manner the latest technology on the above mentioned subjects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

शालीमार बाग में डकैती

2902. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 11 दिसम्बर, 1982 की शाम को शालीमार बाग, दिल्ली के एक मकान में डकैती डाल कर डकैत वहां से 1.30 लाख रु मूल्य के सामान तथा कुछ नगद राशि लूटने के बाद भाग गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली तथा देश के अन्य भागों में कितनी ऐसी डकैतियां पड़ीं ;

(ग) इन डकैतियों के संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों को जेल में डाला गया है ;

(घ) कितने संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा नहीं जा सका है ; और

(ङ) देश में ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें पांच वर्ष पूर्व डकैतिया पड़ी थीं और डकैतों का अब तक पता नहीं लगाया जा सका है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया) :

(क) 10 दिसम्बर, 1982 की शाम को शालीमार बाग में डकैती की एक घटना हुई। डकैत 30,000 रु नगद सोने और चांदी के कुछ जेवरातों, घड़ियों, बर्तनों और कपड़ों आदि को लेकर भाग गए। इस मामले में अब तक 7 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए जा चुके हैं और कुछ लटी गई सम्पत्ति बरामद की गयी है।

(ख) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस को डकेती के 22 मामले सूचित किए गए थे। देश के अन्य भागों के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) इन मामलों में 41 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं।

(घ) एक संदिग्ध व्यक्ति एक अन्य मामले में हिसार जेल में पहले से सजा काट रहा है और इसलिए वह गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया । 22 मामलों में से 12 अपराधियों की अभी निशाख्त नहीं की गयी है।

(ङ) पूरे देश के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। जहां तक दिल्ली का संबंध है, 1974 के 7 मामलों में 1975 के 5 मामलों में और 1977 के 7 मामलों में अपराधियों का पता नहीं लगाया जा सका ।

Plan outlay for Madhya Pradesh for 1983-84

2903. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the plan outlay for Madhya Pradesh for 1983-84;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned;

(c) whether the performance of State was also reviewed in achieving the plan targets; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and advice given to the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plan outlay for 1983-84 Annual Plan of Madhya Pradesh has been settled at Rs. 855 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some of the important points made while finalising the States's Plan for 1983-84 are as follows:

(i) As in the case of all other States any gap in the plan resources at the end of the current year (1982-83) may be adjusted against the plan resources for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

(ii) Efforts should be made to raise fresh resources through additional resource mobilisation and by effecting economy in non-plan expenditure.

(iii) For adhering to the time schedule of commissioning the two units of Korba West Extension, their implementation required close monitoring.

(iv) Priority should be accorded to Minor Irrigation Programmes in the backward areas and to drought prone areas to maintain regional balance. There is need for expeditious completion of on-going minor irrigation projects yeilding benefits during the Sixth Plan period. The area under the programme of integrated dry land agricultural development needs to be expanded for increased agricultural production.

(v) Perfqrmance under 20-Point Programme and poverty alleviation programme requires to be improved.

(vi) Priority should be accorded to vocationalisation of secondary education.

Progress of Sixth Five Year Plan

2904. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mid-term appraisal has been undertaken on the progress of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the appriasal has indicated inadequate progress in any fields;

(c) if so, details of the same; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to revise the targets and allocation of funds for the rest of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan has been taken up. This is yet to be completed.

(b) and (c). These details will emerge only on the completion of the exercise referred to above.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply to (a) above.

Progress of and investment in Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant

2905. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present progress of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and how much amount has been invested so far;

(b) the progress in implementing the important schemes for water supply to the project at every stage;

(c) the present strength of employees in this steel plant in all cadres relating to (i) permanent (ii) temporary and (iii) casual categories;

(d) whether the authorities have strictly observed the accepted norms in providing ample opportunities to the local talent and man-power while making recruitments for this steel plant; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Site preparation work has very nearly been completed and civil construction and erection work is in progress. Bulk of the equipment and refractories required for the project has been ordered.

The total investment on the project as on 28-2-1983 is Rs. 457.80 crores.

(b) One million gallons per day (MGD) of water is already available from the Mahadrigedda River scheme. Additional 3.5 MGD of construction water will be supplied from Raiwada canal, work on which is nearing completion. Operational requirements of water will be met from Yelleru River Scheme which is being executed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Work on this is in progress.

(c) Details are indicated below:—

1.	Executives	365 (Two are on short-term contract appointment).
2.	Management Trainees	84
3.	Non-Executives	1623
4.	Non-Executive Trainees	163
5.	Casual Employees (Non-Executives)	14
		2249

(d) In accordance with the prescribed policy, appointments to the grade of executives are made through all India test/interview. In non-executive cadres, the requirements are notified to the local Employment Exchange and vacancies are filled by the selection of most suitable candidates.

(e) Does not arise.

Awarding of Punishment to convicts by Tihar Jail Authorities

2906. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tihar Jail authorities are awarding increased punishments on the convicts over and above the judicial decisions;

(b) if so, how many such cases have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) what action has been taken against those responsible for the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Persons living below poverty line

2907. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of persons living below poverty line in the country; State-wise, during the years 1977-78 to 1980-81; and

(b) the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The latest available state-wise details of persons below the poverty line are for the year 1977-78. These are given in the attached statement. The Consumer expenditure surveys on which poverty estimates are based are conducted periodically. The next survey is scheduled for 1983. State-wise poverty estimates beyond 1977-78 are therefore not available.

(b) The inherent causes for a large number being below the poverty line are the extremely narrow base for production for the majority of the population resulting in inadequate productivity; low incomes and consumption; hidden and naked unemployment; larger population growth; prepondrance of weak and deprived socio-economic groups; inadequate infrastruc-

tural facilities; scanty development of local resources and social services; and disadvantaged regions suffering from fundamental causes of backwardness.

Statement

Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas 1977-78.

Sl.No	State	Rural		Urban		combined	
		Number (lakhs)	Percentage	Number (lakhs)	Percentage	Number (lakhs)	Percentage
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	170·35	43·89	36·44	35·68	206·79	42·18
2	Assam	88·34	52·65	7·07	37·37	95·41	51·10
3	Bihar	338·44	58·91	32·94	46·07	371·38	57·49
4	Gujarat	94·84	43·20	26·48	29·02	121·32	39·04
5	Haryana	22·10	23·25	6·95	31·74	29·05	24·84
6	Himachal Pradesh	10·37	28·12	0·51	16·56	10·88	27·23
7	Jammu & Kashmir	14·57	32·75	4·35	39·33	18·92	34·06
8	Karnataka	124·10	49·88	38·62	43·97	162·72	48·34
9	Kerala	93·48	46·00	22·19	51·44	115·61	46·95
10	Madhya Pradesh	244·59	59·82	42·74	48·09	287·33	57·73
11	Maharashtra	214·11	55·85	61·30	31·62	275·41	47·71
12	Manipur	3·42	30·54	0·56	25·48	3·98	29·71
13	Meghalaya	5·51	53·87	0·36	18·16	5·87	48·03
14	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	0·03	4·11	N.A.	N.A.
15	Orissa	158·97	68·97	10·33	42·19	169·30	66·40
16	Punjab	13·49	11·87	9·59	24·66	23·08	15·13
17	Rajasthan	85·79	33·75	19.11	33·80	104·91	33·76
18	Tamil Nadu	170·47	55·68	66·59	44·79	237·06	52·12
19	Tripura	10·93	64·28	0·61	26·34	11·54	59·73
20	Uttar Pradesh	429·93	50·23	72·27	49·24	502·20	50·09
21	West Bengal	227·65	58·94	48·10	34·71	275·75	52·54
22	All Union Territories	6·35	34·32	11·24	17·96	17·59	21·69
All India (Weighted)		2527·74	50·82	518·39	38·19	3046·10	48·13

N.A.—Not Available.

Note: (1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 65 per capita per month in 1977-78 prices corresponding to minimum daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 75·00 corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

(2) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expdr. of 32nd round (July 1977 to June 1978).

(3) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSU data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.

(4) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on Ist March 1978.

(5) For All India the number and percentage of people below the poverty line correspond to the population of the States included in the Statement.

Setting up of Atomic power plant in Kerala

2908. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. of Kerala have requested for setting up an Atomic Power Plant in Kerala; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Site Selection Committee has been appointed by Government to select suitable sites for the location of Atomic Power Plants. A decision on the setting up of an Atomic Power Plant in the Southern Region of which Kerala forms a part can be taken after the report of the Committee is considered by Government.

Participation of Britain in steel plant in Orissa

2909. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of the Minister for Trade from Britain, his country's participation in a steel plant in Orissa was discussed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). The visiting Minister evinced interest in the participation by the British industry in the new steel plant project in Orissa, but no firm proposal was discussed.

Move to stop political detections

2910. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to stop political defections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which anti defection Bill is likely to be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The problem of defections forms part of the larger issue of Electoral Reforms and it cannot be viewed in isolation. The problem of defection, therefore, is being considered by the Government along with other issues connected with Electoral Reforms. However, no specific time limit can be given at this stage.

उत्तर प्रदेश के रुग्ण एककों का स्वस्थ एककों में विलय

2911. श्री राम अवध : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ऐसे रुग्ण एककों के नाम क्या है जिनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने उनका स्वस्थ उद्योगोंज में विलय करने का निर्णय किया है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 की उपेक्षाओं के अनुसार उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा सभामेलन (विलय) संबंधी योजना अनुमोदित और स्वीकृत कर दिए जाने के बाद में यूनिवर्सल ग्लास लि० के स्वामित्वाधीन साहिबाबाद उ० प्र० स्थित एक रुग्ण औद्योगिक उपक्रम का विलय में जगजीत इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० के साथ कर दिया गया है ।

Report of the Corporate Studies Group of the Indian Institute of Public Administration on Industrial Licensing System

2912. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent report by the Corporate Stud-

ies Group of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi, on the functioning of the Industrial Licensing System;

(b) whether the report shows that capacity utilisation in the public sector is better than in the large private sector, which has been allowed to build up excessive installed capacities; and

(c) whether the report highlights the absence of any effective machinery to ensure that the licensing regulations are not violated or evaded?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. However, the Government feel that the conclusion drawn in the report that the industrial licensing system has not achieved the objectives for which it was designed is not warranted. The report is based on a random survey of a few units. Besides it substantively touches only one aspect of the performance of these units viz. capacity utilisation. The objectives of the licensing system are manifold, and are much wider than the terms of reference of this report.

Grants for Central Subsidy Scheme for Industrially Backward Districts/Areas

2913. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual grants sanctioned in the regular budget for the years 1977 to 1982 for Central Subsidy Scheme for industrially backward districts/areas;

(b) the sums got sanctioned in the supplementary budgets in the same years for the scheme;

(c) the reasons why proper forecast of the annual needs could not be made at the beginning of the financial year; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the delay in reimbursement of the money to the concerned parties has created great resentment among the entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIR BHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The provisions made for reimbursement under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and the Transport Subsidy Scheme in selected backward areas and hilly and remote areas respectively for the years 1977 to 1982 are indicated below:

1977-78

	(Rs. in crores)
Budget Estimates & Revised Estimates	15·00
By Supplementary Grant	3·00
By Re-approriation	1·96
	19·96

1978-79

Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates	15·00
By Re-appropriation	0·41
	15·41

1979-80

Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates	10·00
By re-appropriation	2·00
	12·00

1980-81

	(Rs. in crores)
Budget Estimates	15·00
Suplementary Grants	10·00
By re-appropriation.	6·01
	31·01

1981-82

Budget Estimates	20·00

(c) and (d). Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, claims for subsidy are submitted by the industrial units to the disbursing authorities in the State which are either the Financial Institutions nominated for the purpose or the Directors of Industries. The claims so submitted are screened by the State Level Committee before they are admitted for actual disbursement. The initial expenditure is incurred

by the State Government by way of disbursement. It is for this reason that the Central Government is always not in a position to make an accurate forecast of the actual requirements. As soon as the claims are received in the Central Government, steps are taken to arrange reimbursement.

Setting up of Plants for black and white T.V. tube

2914. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to invite propsal for setting up black and white T.V. picture tube plants with an individual production capacity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has opened doors for foreign companies to set up black and white T.V. Tube Plants in India; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government as well as the criteria adopted for setting up these facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Government have decided to invite propsals for setting up Black and White TV Picture Tube Plants at individual capacity levels of 1 million nos./year or larger.

(b) Electronics equipment and components, including a components like TV Picture Tubes, are included in Appendix-I to the Industrial Licensing Policy of Government notified through Press Note dated February 2, 1973, and in force today. As per that policy all industries included in Appendix-I are open to large business houses and foreign companies. Foreign collaboration may also be permitted on merits. Industrial licensing of TV Picture Tubes would be undertaken in accordance with that Policy.

(c) A copy of the Press Note issued on 15-2-1983 on the Policy for creation of further production capacity for Black and White TV Picture Tubes, is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—6117/83). Proposals which are in line with the policy and which ensure techno-economic feasibility of the project with low cost of production, will be considered.

Attack on Newspaper offices

2915. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Newspaper offices throughout India had been attacked during the year 1982;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents month-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government to ensure the safety of the newsmen and newspaper offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). No data in respect of the number of newspaper offices throughout India attacked during the year 1982 and details of the incidents month-wise is available is such data is not compiled on all India basis. Since law and order including crime is a state subject, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing laws relating to these offences. The matter has, however, been brought to the notice of all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Ambitious programmes for Micro-Electronics

2916. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ambitious programme has been drawn up by a task force of the Department of Electronics to provide a viable and self-sustaining technological base for micro-electronics in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details regarding involvement of expenditure approved for this programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The Task Force on LSI/VLSI semi-conductor circulits has recently submitted Part I of its report to the Department of Electronics, Government of India.

(b) The report is under the consideration of the Government.

Sick Units

2917. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sick industries in the current year;

(b) the amount of bank credit involved in the sick industries; and

(c) the action being initiated by Government to assist the potentially viable units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHA): (a) and (b). Data on sick units assisted by ranks is being collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the latest information (provisional) furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, there were 26,758 sick industrial units as at the end of December, 1981 and the total bank credit outstanding from them was Rs. 2026 crores.

(c) To meet the situation of growing incidence of industrial sickness in the country the Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions. The salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982.

Lathi charge on Tibbia College Students

2918. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that peaceful demonstration of the students of Tibbia College, Karol Bagh, Delhi had been lathi charged twice by the police on 3 February, 1983;

(b) if so, the details of incidents that led to the lathi-charge by the police; and

(c) the number of students injured and hospitalised after the police lathi-charge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). A complaint was lodged with Police Station Original Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi, on 3-2-1983 that students of Tibbia College were manhandled by a mob consisting of workers of a political party, and the residents of the college complex were stoned and beaten with lathis which resulted in injuries to two students. It was further reported that the students had to take refuge in the college hostel, and the furniture of the college was also damaged by the mob.

On 4-2-83 at 2.45 PM, about 300 students of the college came to the Police Station Original Road, and shouted slogans against the Police. They entered the office of the Station House Officer, demanding action against the persons who had attacked the students on 3-2-1983. The students became violent and started damaging the Police Station's property and grappling with the Police personnel. They were pushed out of the rooms, and in the scuffle six Police personnel and 14 students sustained simple injuries and case have been registered in respect of the above two incidents and the same are under investigation.

Loss suffered in Kudremukh

2919. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the news item published in "The Week", dated February 6-12-1983, captioned "Kudremukh Rs. 577 crore for nothing";

(b) what are the details of the loss suffered in Kudremukh; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Company suffered a loss of Rs. 36.34 crores during the period from 1.10 1981 to 31-3-1982.

(c) Action on the following lines has been undertaken to solve the problem of this project. Negotiations with the Iranian authorities to explore possibilities of implementing the original contract for sale of concentrate to Iran; sale of concentrate to Romania; efforts to sell concentrate to other buyers; establishment of a palletization plant at Mangalore to convert 3 million tonnes of concentrate into pallets annually; efforts to sell the pallents that will be produced there to potential buyers.

Setting up of Committee to examine Problems of Mining Machinery Manufacturers

2920. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was set up by the Plannnig Commission to examine the problems of the mining machinery manufacturers and earthmoving and construction equipment sectors in meeting the demand of the user sector;

(b) if so, the details regarding the composition and functions of this committee; and

(c) whether its report has been submitted to Government and if so, what are its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Planning Commission O.M. No. I&M-4(3)|48|81, dated the 10th December, 1982, indicating the details is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6118|83].

(c) No, Sir. Does not arise.

Ad-hoc Quasei-Permanent and Permanent posting in Government Service

2921. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) that difference between ad-hoc, Quasi-permanent and Permanent posting in Central Government Service;

(b) for how much period a Government servant can be kept on ad-hoc basis;

(c) whether a Government servant is declared quasi-permanent or permanent if he has completed three years satisfactory service;

(d) if so, the reasons why an ad-hoc person is not declared quasi-permanent/ permanent who has completed more than 10 years satisfactory service;

(e) what is the future of these ad-hoc Government employees who are on stagnation; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of employees who are not being declared regular due to not holding of Departmental Promotion Committee meetings in the Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 'Ad-hoc' appointments are purely temporary appointments made in ad-hoc manner without following the rules for making such appointments, whereas the quasi-permanent and permanent appointments are appointments made a regular manner in accordance with the prescribed rules. A permanent appointment means an appointment of an officer substantively to a permanent post, while a quasi-permanent one does not carry this status.

(d) Ad-hoc arrangements are required to be terminated as soon as it is possible to make appointments in a regular manner according to the prescribed rules.

(c) A Government servant regularly appointed to a post can be considered for being made quasi-permanent after completion of three years of satisfactory service. But, appointment on a permanent basis

can be made only on the availability of a permanent vacancy and the officer, after being declared fit by a Departmental Promotion Committee, gets his turn for such appointment.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) above.

(e) The ad-hoc employees can be appointed in a regular manner only after they get selected in accordance with the Recruitment Rules and the prescribed procedure.

(f) Instructions exist for holding Departmental Promotion Committee regularly. Government orders also provide that in the case of selection posts, where the Departmental Promotion Committees have not met annually, the Committee when it meets, should prepare separate panels for each year to which the vacancies relate.

Import of cement from Poland and Romania under barter deal

2922. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import cement from Poland and Romania under a barter deal;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed deal;

(c) whether this imported cement will be sold as Levy or non-Levy and at what cost and how does it compare to the local cost per tonne;

(d) whether this will be channelised through the Cement Corporation of India; and

(e) how long will it take for the cement to reach India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal to import cement from Poland and Romania under barter deal. However, cement is being imported under Import & Export Policy, 1982-83 from Poland and Romania, under which the cement is allowed to be imported on selective O.G.L. against the registered requirements of Actual Users.

(c) The cement imported under this policy is sold free from price and distribution control. The prices of imported cement sold at different places vary from place to place. As such, it is difficult to make a comparison of such prices with the prices of cement produced within the country, a part of which is again sold free from price and distribution control.

(d) As the import of cement is affected by State Trading Corpn. (STC) to meet the registered requirements of actual users, the question of channelising imports through Cement Corpn. of India does not arise.

(e) Shipment against contracts entered into by STC with Poland and Romania are expected to be completed by June, 1983.

Release of Imported Pig Iron to West Bengal

2923. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of imported pig iron meant for West Bengal based foundaries is likely to find its way to other States even though the units in the State particularly the smaller ones are starved of the vital raw material;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) why this is not being released to the West Bengal based units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (c). There is no State-wise allocation of pig iron. Supply of pig iron to small scale units are routed through the Small Scale Industries Corporation of the States. The JPC makes allocation of pig iron to the SSICs from both indigenous production as well as imports. Supplies are made against these allocations.

A total quantity of 3,99,865 tonnes was

stupplied to all consumers in West Bengal during the period April, 1982 to January, 1983. This included a quantity of 1,38,056 tonnes from imports.

Foreign collaboration in the Razor Blades

2924. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently permitted foreign collaboration in the razor blades;

(b) if so, which are the Indian companies and their foreign collaborators; their equity holding in the Indian Companies and annual production capacity licensed and other terms of the collaboration agreement viz., marketing under foreign or local brand name etc.;

(c) where the factory will be situated; and

(d) the considerations for allowing foreign collaboration even in this type of Industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) M/s. House of Poddar Enterprises, Calcutta have been permitted to set up a new undertaking in Alwar, Rajasthan for manufacture of 300 million numbers per annum of stainless steel razor blades in technical and financial collaboration with Gillette Company, USA on the basis of non-resident equity participation besides a royalty and a lumpsum. The approval is also subject to an export obligation and non-use of foreign brand names on the products for domestic sale. In allowing collaboration, the well-recognised principles of technological upgradation and export competitiveness were borne in mind.

Self-sufficiency in Development of Atomic Energy

2925. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken satisfactory steps to become self-sufficient in the field of development of Atomic Energy;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the efforts made to utilise thorium available in monazite sand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a and (b). It is the policy of the Government to strive for self sufficiency in the field of development of atomic energy to achieve this steps have been taken for training of manpower, development of specialised processes and infrastructure to manufacture special nuclear equipment and materials needed for the nuclear power programme and for nuclear applications in industry, medicine, agriculture and other areas.

(c) The Department has acquired considerable experience in the extraction of thorium from the monazite sands. Research and development work is being done for the use of thorium in various reactor systems.

Shortage of cement in Orissa

2926. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute scarcity of cement in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have received reports that in spite of the increase in its price, it is not easily available to the public;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to make it available in sufficient quantity to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). There is a general shortage of cement in the country including the State of Orissa. It is, therefore, possible that availability of ce-

ment to the public might have been affected to a certain extent.

(d) Government are making every effort to increase availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacity, creation of additional capacity and, to some extent, through import.

Efforts to Expand Sino-Indian scientific ties

2927. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to expand Sino-Indian scientific ties;

(b) if so, what are the efforts made in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a to (c). Efforts have been made to extend Sino-Indian scientific relations through exchange visits by scientific delegations in various fields. These have included visits of Indian teams in the fields of Seismology, Earthquake Engineering & Earthquake Prediction; Agriculture; Medical Sciences; and Environmental Sciences. From the Chinese side, visits made to India include the fields of Coal Mining, Chemistry of Natural Products and Drug Research, and Palacobotany. The Chinese have also attended the annual sessions of the Indian Science Congress at Varanasi (1981) and Mysore (1982). More recently, a senior level Indian scientific delegation composed of experts in the fields of Biological, Chemical, Physical and Earth Sciences, visited China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Besides these, exchange visits have also taken place under the auspices of UN and other international bodies. From the Indian side, such visits have included the fields of Electronics, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Remote Sensing, Digital Image Processing and Photo Processing Techniques. From the Chinese side, a 11 member delegation in Science Policy Management visited India under the United Nations Financial System for Science and Technology Development.

फरार स्वतंत्रता सैनिकों को स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन

2928. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1980 को नई स्वतंत्रता सैनिक पेंशल के अन्तर्गत फरार स्वतंत्रता सनिकों को पेंशन देने की घोषणा की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां. तो ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सैनकों द्वारा राज्यवार कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं ;

(ग) उन फरार स्वतंत्रता सैनिकों कि राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिनको स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(घ) उन स्वतंत्रता सैनिकों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिनके आवेदन पत्र रद्द कर दिये गये हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बया) : (क) जेल से भाग निकलने वाला स्वतंत्रता सेनानी 1972 की योजना के अन्तर्गत भी पेंशन के लिए पात्र था, बशर्ते कि वह कम से कम 6 महीने भूमिगत रहा था और वह (1) एक घोषित अपराधी था, अथवा (2) उसकी गिरफ्तारी के लिए पुरस्कार घोषित किया गया था, अथवा (3) उसकी नजरबंदी के आदेश जारी किये गये थे परन्तु तामील नहीं थे।

1980 की योजना में निर्धारित अपेक्षा में केवल इतनी छूट दी गई कि जहां दावे के समर्थन में सरकारी रिकार्ड उपलब्ध था, वहां 5 वर्ष की जेल यातना सहने वाले किसी प्रमुख स्वतंत्रता सेनानी का प्रमाण पत्र स्वीकार कर लिया गया।

(ख) से (घ), 1-8-1980 को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन के उदार बनाये जाने और नाम बदल कर स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना रखने के बाद हमें जेल से भाग निकलने वाले स्वतंत्रता सैनानियों समेत स्वतंत्रता सैनानियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों से एक लाख 70 हजार से अधिक आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। फरार स्वतंत्रता सैनानियों के बारे में अलग रिकार्ड (राज्य –वार) नहीं रखे गये हैं। ऐसे फरार स्वतंत्रता सैनानियों के बारे में भी कोई अलग सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है जिन्हें 1-8-80 से पहले पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है। लेकिन 1-8-1980 के बाद ऐसे 243 स्वतंत्रता सैनानियों को पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है। राज्य-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

भूमिगत स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की राज्यवार संख्या, जिन्हें स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है।

1.	अंडमान व निकोबार	शून्य
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	38
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8.	गोवा	10
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12.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	13
13.	केरल	2
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16.	महाराष्ट्र	1
17.	मणिपुर	शून्य
18.	मेघालय	शून्य
19.	मिजोरम	शून्य
20.	नागालैंड	शून्य
21.	उड़ीसा	1
22.	पांडिचेरी	शून्य
23.	पंजाब	3
24.	तमिलनाडु	35
25.	त्रिपुरा	शून्य
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Demands of Central Government Canteen Employees Association

2929. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Central Government Canteen Employees Association regarding their demands in the first week of January, 1983;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to examine their demands and take a decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A re-

presentation from the Central Government Canteen Employees Association regarding their demands was received by the Government in the 2nd Week of January, 1983.

(b) The demand of the Association is that the canteen employees may be treated at par with the Central Government servants in all respects and that all the benefits e.g. D.A., ADA, HRA, CCA etc. applicable to the Central Government servants should be given to them because of their being declared as holders of civil posts.

(c) The canteen employees have been declared only as holders of civil posts in connection with the affairs of the Union with effect from 1st October, 1979. They are not Government servants. Their service conditions are regulated by a separate set of general statutory rules. Consistant with the nature of their duties, pay, dearness relief, medical allowance and washing allowance are admissible to them but there is no parity with Government servants.

Import of Technology to manufacture electronic PABX

2930. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics has decided to go in for import of technology for manufacture of electronic PABX overruling the objections of the Communications Ministry;

(b) whether the foreign companies in the race are of U. K., France, U.S.A. and Japan;

(c) whether the Ministry of Communications was opposed to importing technology for manufacture of electronics PABX; and

(d) what were their main objections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No. Sir. There has been no objection from the Ministry of Communications to the import of technology for manufacture of electronic PABX.

(b) The foreign companies whose offers are under consideration are from U.K., France, Belgium and Japan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में पदोन्नति

2931. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री खादी ग्रामोद्योग में विशेष वेतन के बारे में 21 जुलाई, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2013 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग में चतुर्थ श्रेणी में अथवा उससे ऊपर के ग्रेडों में कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति उनके कार्य निष्पादन तथा शैक्षिक अर्हताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए दी जारी है ;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान, पदोन्नतियां और नियुक्तियां गृह मंत्रालय के नियमों के अनुसार की जाती हैं अथवा आयोग के अपने नियम हैं; और

(ग) यदि नियुक्तियां और पदोन्नतियां गृह मंत्रालय के नियमों के अनुसार की जाती हैं तो गैर मैट्रिक कर्मचारीयों की चतुर्थ श्रेणी से तृतीय श्रेणी में पदोन्नति किस आधार पर की गई हैं तथा मैट्रिक से स्नातक तक की अर्हता वाले ऐसे कितने स्थायी कर्मचारी हैं जिनकी पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पदोन्नति नही की गई हैं

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) मंत्रालयीय संवर्ग के मामलें अवर श्रेणी लिपिक का पद श्रेणी-3 का सबसे छोटा पद होता हैं जो श्रेणी 4 के निचले पद अर्थात चपरासी के पद से पदोन्नति की लाईन

में नहीं आता है । अवर श्रेणी लिपिक के पद की नियुक्तियां सीधी भर्ती द्वारा की जाती है तथा अपेक्षित न्यूनतम योग्यता टाइपिंग में दक्षता सहित सीनियर सर्टिफिकेट स्कूल (एस० एस० सी०) अथवा इसके समकक्ष है । किन्तु, श्रेणी–4 कर्मचारी चाहे मंत्रालयीय हों और चाहे तकनीकी दोनों ही जिन्होंने एस० एस० सी० परीक्षा अथवा इसके समकक्ष परीक्षा पास करली है तथा जिन्होंने खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अन्तर्गत कम से कम एक वर्ष सेवा कर ली है, अवर श्रेणी लिपिक के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र हैं बशर्ते कि उनकी गोपनीय रिपोर्टों में कोई प्रतिकूल टिप्पणी न हों और उच्च पद पर नियुक्ति के बाद 1 वर्ष के अन्दर 3 अवसरों में निर्धारित टाइपिंग परीक्षा पास करलें। तकनीकी प्रकृति के–श्रेणी–4 के पदों से उसी संवर्ग के श्रेणी–3 के तकनीकी पदों में पदोन्नति के मामले में ऐसे गैर–मैट्रिकुलेट श्रेणी–4 के तकनीकी कर्मचारी जिन्होने या तो श्रेणी–3 के पदों में दोन्नति के लिए स्वयं को अर्ह बनाने हेतु योगयता परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करली हो अथवा जहां तक केवल हिन्दी ज्ञान का संबंध है, उन्होंने एस०एस०सी० मैट्रीकुलेशन के बराबर भारत सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त किसी भी हिन्दी परीक्षा को उत्तीर्ण कर लिया हो उनकी पदोन्नति पर विचार किया जाता है.। केवल ऐसे मामलों में एस० एस० सी० की न्यूनतम योग्यता संबंधी शर्त्त पर जोर नहीं दिया जाता है । भर्ती पदोन्नति संबंधी यह नीति जो खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (के० वी० आई० सी०) में नियमित रूप से कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों पर लागू है, खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा विभागीय रूप से चलाये जा रहे खादी/ग्रामोद्योग भवनों पर भी 1–1–1973 से लागू होती है ।

(ख) और (ग). राजपत्रित अधिकारियों को छोड़कर, खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रायः केन्द्रीय सरकार की समान श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त वेतनमानों को स्वीकार किया है । खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने अपने "वर्गीकरण और भर्ती विनियम" तथा पदोन्नति नीति बनाई है जो प्रायः सरकारी पद्धति और क्रम पर आधारित है ।

Passing of Hindi test for promotion

2934. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Miinster of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a must for Government servants in various departments to pass Hindi test for promotion; and

(b) if so, the details of the instructions issued on the points such as passing of the test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SC/ST employees in Public Undertakings

2935. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees category-wise in each of the undertakings under the control of his Ministry;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees out of them category-wise in different undertakings;

(c) whether orders for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been issued to each of the undertakings both for initial appointment and promotion; and

(d) whether the quota reserved for SC/ST has been completed and if not what steps are being taken to fill the quota at

the earliest and by what time the quota is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the total number of employees and the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribes out of them category-wise in each undertaking under the Ministry of Industry is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6119/83]

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following are some of the constraints in filling up of reserved posts by SC/ST candidates:

(i) Non-avaliability of suitable candidates despite repeated advertisements exclusively for SC/ST candidates;

(ii) Bulk of vacancies are for persons who possess technical/professional qualifications. The undertakings are understood to be facing problems even in recruitment of suitable persons from general categories.

(iii) The SC/ST candidates are understood to be reluctant to join at remote places/areas where the Units are located due to lack of amenities/facilities.

Various steps are being taken by the PSUs to clear the backlog early in the recruitment of SC/ST. These steps inter-alia include (i) exclusive advertisements for recruitment of SC/ST candidates (ii) preference to SC/ST candidates by way of giving relaxation in age, qualifications, experience etc. and (iii) offering special scholarship for SC/ST candidates.

प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन विभागों में हिन्दी/अंग्रेजी का उपयोग

2936. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन मंत्रालयों/विभागों में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) के उपबंधों का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने सामान्य आदेश जारी किए गए और उनमें से कितने आदेश हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी में जारी किए गए ;

(ख) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिंदी में दिया गया ;

(ग) मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा कितने प्रकाशन पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित की गई और उनमें से कितने हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किए गए ;

(घ) वर्ष 1968 के बाद कितने कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किए गए और उनमें से कितनों को आरंभ से ही भारतीय नाम दिए गए और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है जिन्होंने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन किया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (ङ) प्रधान मंत्री जी के अधीन विभागों से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

H.M.T. Watches

2937. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the location of watch factories run by H.M.T. Ltd. in the country and the number of watches manufactured in each factory annually;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish any more watch factories in the country;

(c) if so, where and when and the number of watches likely to be manufactured;

(d) the efforts being made to increase the export of HMT watches; and

(e) the value of HMT watches exported during the year 1982 and the names of the countries where there is demand of HMT watches?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The location of HMT watch factories and their production is given below:—

Location of watch factory	No. of watches/ watch component sets produced during 1981-82
Bangalore (Karnataka)	8,69,265
Srinagar (J&K)	4,40,000
Tumkur (Karnataka)	18,27,284

(b) and (c). A new watch factory is being set up by HMT Ltd. at Ranibagh (UP) for manufacture of 2 million watch component sets per annum. The production is planned to start in 1985.

(d) HMT is promoting export of watches through its wholly owned subsidiary, HMT (International), Indian Missions and International trade fairs.

(e) During 1982, HMT watches worth Rs. 141 lakhs were exported to various countries. Demand for HMT watches has been noticed in countries of West Asia, Bhutan, Hongkong and Singapore.

Progress, Price and Dealership of Maruti Cars

2938. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Miinster of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the manufacturing of people's car by Maruti Udyog;

(b) when it is likely to come in the market for sale and the price fixed;

(c) whether the dealerships have been granted for the sale of car;

(d) if so, the names of the dealers;

(e) whether it is also a fact that dealership was already granted to some concerns about ten years back; and

(f) if so, their number and their position?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Maruti Udyog Ltd. expects to commence production of passenger cars in December, 1983. The Company has initiated steps for purchase of plant and machinery, vendor development, recruitmen and training of man-power, appointment of dealers and establishment of service facilities etc. The Company has estimated its sale price to be around Rs. 45,000/- exclusive of transportation costs and local taxes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Maruti Udyog Ltd. was established in February, 1981 and hence the question of having granted dealerships about 10 years ago by Maruti Udyog Ltd. does not arise.

Seminar on progress of electronics industry

2939. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on the progress of electronics industry in the developing countries of South East Asia was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the names of the countries participated;

(c) the details of discussion held; and

(d) the decision taken for developing electronics industry in India and other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes,

Sir. A seminar on "Sub-Contracting and Complementation in Electronics" was orgainsed from February 2—9, 1983 by the ESCAP Regional Centre for Technology Transfer (RCTT), (located at Bangalore) with the host facilities provided by the Department of Electronics, Government of India.

(b) There was participation from the following countries in the Seminar: Bangladesh, Hongkong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Japan.

(c) The following areas were discussed:—

(i) Potential for sub-contracting and complementation in the electronics industry for promoting the development of a modern electronics industry in the deevloping countries of the ESCAP region leading to strengthening of their technological capability and self-reliance.

(ii) Policies, institutional arrangements and action programmes for promoting sub-contracting and complementation in the electronics industry in the developing countries of ESCAP region.

(iii) Appropriate arrangements between developed and developing countries and in and among developing countries for sub-contracting and complementation in electronic industry.

Each country presented a paper on the status of the electronics industry in their country. Case studies prepared by the Indian companies as well as by the consultants from RCTT were also presented. Discussions in small groups were held on major sub-sectors to identify specific areas of cooperation.

(d) The efficacy and feasibility of sub-contracting and complementation in the field of electronics, was unanimously accepted in the seminar. Activities like inter-country investments, preferential sourcing of raw materials, exchange of experts in specific areas, training and promotional policies by Governments and transfer of technology were recommended by the participants. These were to be taken up by the government of each country through specific proposals projects in the Joint Commission which countries in the ESCAP region have set up bilaterally, through inter governmental bodies like UN agencies, and others. RCTT accepted the responsibility of collecting information on the kinds of activities indicated above, from member countries and circulating them to all countries of the region on a six monthly basis.

Rock salt in Himachal Pradesh

2940. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large deposit of rock salt has been found in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for its purification for making it fit for edible purposes as also for industrial uses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) While no fresh deposits of rock salt have been found in Himachal Pradesh, substantial quantities of rock salt exist at Mandi mines.

(b) The feasibility of setting up of a salt refinery at Mandi to improve the quality of salt to make it fit for edible and industrial purposes is being examind.

Demonstration plant for colour T.V. receivers based on indigenous know-how

2941. SHR ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to set up a demonstration plant for colour television receivers based on the indigenous know-how so that it can start production later; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Efforts are benig made to set up a Demonstration plant for CTV receivers at the central public sector corpora-

tion M/s. Central Electronics Ltd. (CEL) Sahibabad (U.P.) jointly by CEL and NRDC based upon the laboratory know-how and design from CEERI/CSIR. The work is to start as soon as formalities are completed between CEL, NRDC and CSIR. The demonstration plant will prepare all engineering drawings and produce 100 to 200 CTV sets using standard industrial practices. The sets will then be subjected to field tests after which CEL will take up production on a commercial scale.

Saving Industrial Energy

2942. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made for saving industrial energy in the country recently;

(b) if so, whether any inter-ministerial working group was set up to go in depth and suggest some measures in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the report and the suggestion made to Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

An Inter-Ministerial Working Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry, was set up by Government of India to go into various aspects concerning conservation of Energy in Industrial Sector. Energy Audit Studies have been made regarding saving of industrial energy in various Industrial Sectors such as Paper, Cement, Textiles etc.

(c) The report of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group is in the process of finalisation and is expected to be received soon.

Allocation to States for Works and Housing

2943. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation for Works and Housing to different States in 1983 and 1984;

(b) the full details of allocation to be made to Andhra Pradesh in 1983 and 1984, giving district-wise figures; and

(c) the basis of such allocation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The sectoral break-up of the approved outlay including allocation for Housing as well as Public Works for the Annual Plan 1983-84 will be indicated in the Annual Plan document 1983-84 which will be placed before Parliament as soon as possible after the presentation of all the State Budgets. The full details of sector-wise allocation including those for Housing and Public Works in the Andhra Pradesh Plan for 1983-84 will also be included in the Annual Plan document. District-wise allocations are made by the State Governments concerned.

Recognition to Associations of Civilian Employees

2944. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government towards granting recognition to the Associations of the Civilian Employees of the Union of India;

(b) whether the employees of the State Governments can form associations while in service of Union of India on deputation; and

(c) the action taken by Government in granting recognition to the Intelligence Bureau Employees Association in accordance with the existing policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The recognition to the associations of civilian employees of the Union of India is at present regulated by a set of guidelines keeping in view the major features contained in the central Sectt. Service (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959.

(b) There is no bar to any citizen of India forming associations in terms of the provisions of the Constitution of India.

(c) The Government of India have not granted recognition to any employees associations of the Intelligence Bureau. The matter is moreover sub-judice before the Supreme Court.

Implementation of Seniority List of Executive Staff in I.B.

2945. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no action is being taken by the Intelligence Bureau in implementing the seniority list of its Executive Staff despite several representations by the staff in pursuance of the acceptance of the Seniority list as final by the Intelligence Bureau Administration before the Delhi High Court and vacation of the stay by the Supreme Court in this regard;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the progress made in implementing the Seniority List of the directly recruited Executive staff vis-a-vis absorbees and the details of the responsibility fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The revised seniority list finalised on the basis of the judgement of the Delhi High Court has formed the basis of all promotions made in IB since June, 1981. However, a few absorbee officers who are low in the revised seniority list but had been promoted to a higher grade while they were still deputationists, against posts meant for deputationists, have been allowed to continue in the higher posts purely on an ad hoc basis. This is a stop-gap arrangement with a view to avoiding hardship of reversion to officers who have been promoted earlier. These absorbees will be considered for regular promotion only in their turn according to their revised seniority.

Conveyance Allowance to Executive Staff of I. B.

2946. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Intelligence Bureau administration has cut down the rates of conveyance allowance of its executive staff since November, 1981 against the Ministry of Finance Orders/Rules in this regard; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; the progress made in restoring the conveyance allowance and the details of the responsibility fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) It is not correct that the rates of conveyance allowance of the Executive Staff of Intelligence Bureau were cut down in November 1981. Internal guidelines were issued to all concerned to pass conveyance allowance claims above certain limits after exercising greater scrutiny at relatively senior level.

(b) Does not arise.

शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों के लिये आणविक ऊर्जा का उपयोग

2947. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री**: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या कुछ विदेशी एजेंसियाँ पिछले दो से तीन वर्षों से 'शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों के लिए आणविक ऊर्जा का

उपयोग करने की भारत की नीति को कमजोर करने में संलग्न हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ परमाणु बिजलीघर पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बन्द रहे और उनका उत्पादन संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने भविष्य में ऐसे मामलों पर रोक लगाने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परमाणु ऊर्जा अंतरिक्ष इलैक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) विदेशी सप्लायरों से कुछ प्रकार की सामग्री और संघटक प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जाती रही हैं। आयात पर निर्भरता को घटाकर कम से कम करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ) देश में काम कर रहे दो परमाणु बिजलीघरों के रिएक्टरों को आवश्यक अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत के लिए समय-समय पर बंद किया जाता है।

Trade pact between India and Hungary

2948. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade pact has been signed between India and Hungary in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the pact;

(c) the names and status of the leader and other members of Indian delegation who visited Hungary;

(d) similar information about Hungarian conterparts with whom Indian delegation had discussions; and

(e) the extent to which India is a beneficiary?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). No trade pact has been signed between India and Hungary in the recent past. However, the 5th session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation was held at Budapest from 8th to 12th November, 1982, on the conclusion of which a protocol was signed.

(c) and (d). The details of the members of the Indian and Hungarian delegation are at attached statement.

(e) The discussions covering a wide area including Industrial Cooperation and cooperation in the agricultural sector, Commerce, and Drugs and Pharmaceuticals are expected to benefit both the countries.

Statement

Composition of the Indian Delegation

H.E. Mr. Narayan Datt Tiwari	Ministry of Industry, Steel and Mines, Co-Chairman of the Joint Commission and Leader of the Delegation.
H.E. Mr. S.M. Ghosh	Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, Deputy Leader of the Delegation.
H.E. Mr. Vinay Verma	Ambassador of India in Budapest.
Mr. G.S. Grewal	Joint Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry, Leader of the Working Group for Industrial Corporation.

Composition of the Indian Delegation

Dr. D.K. Roy	Adviser (Drugs), Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Leader of the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Working Group.
Mr. J. Basu	Deputy Director General Posts & Telegraphs Board.
Mr. H.D. Bansal	Joint Secretary, Department of Food Leader of the Working Group for Agriculture.
Mr. V.N. Kaul	Director, Ministry of Commerce Leader of the Trade Working Group.
Mr. G.K. Sharma	Private Secretary to Minister of Industry, Steel & Mines.
Mr. B.B. Bhardwaj	General Manager, Bharat Heavy Electrical, Ltd.
Mr. R.M. Setki	Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Industry.
Mr. S.M. Gavai	First Secretary, Embassy of India.
Mr. A.K.P. Chouduri	Second Secretary, Embassy of India.
H.E. Dr. Istvan Hetenyi	Minister of Finance, Co-Chairman of the Joint Commission and Leader of the Delegation.
H.E. Dr. Tibor Melega	Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Vice Co-Chairman of the Joint Commission.
Mr. Janos Tormasi	Director General, Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Dr. Tamas Somjen	Director General, Secretariat of International Economic Relations.
Dr. Ference Nyers	Director General, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Leader of the Working Group for Agriculture.
Dr. Andras More	Deputy Director General, Ministry of Industry, Leader of the Working Group for Industrial Cooperation.
Dr. Ferene Kiska	Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Leader of the Trade Working Group.
Mr. Rozalia Czebely	Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Secretary of the Joint Commission.
Dr. Pal Barkoczi	Commercial Counsellor in New Delhi.
Mr. Ference Polgar	Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Dr. Gyorgy Csakvari	Advisor, Association of the Hungarian Pharmaceutical Industry, Leader of the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Working Group.
Dr. Csaba Repassy	Director, Ministry of Finance.
Dr. Gyorgy Oblath	General Manager, President of the Indian Section of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. Laszlo Varkonyi	Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mrs. Fekete, dr. Julia Salamon	Head of Section, Ministry of Industry.
Mr. Jozsef Pozsgai	Interpreter.

Selection of Site to set up Atomic Power Plant at Narora

2949. DR. A. U. AZMI :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to site Atomic Power Plant at Narora was against all scientific advice;

(b) whether there is no technological system to ensure the environmental safety down the Ganga river and extremely risky for millions of people living down stream;

(c) whether by setting the plant at Narora the plant would cost forty per cent more; and

(d) if so, what prompted Government to select Narora together with safety measures taken to ensure proper environmental conditions and non-pollution of Ganga water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d) Narora was selected as a site for locating an atomic power station in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee appointed for selection of sites for atomic power stations which had done a detailed techno-economic survey. The station would incorporate the latest safety features in conformity with the international specifications. Discharges into the Ganges would be minimal and would be closely monitored to ensure that they are well within the permissible limits. There would be no risk to the people neither in the vicinity nor downstream.

Expansion of Tisco

2950. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the re-roller industry has represented to Government that the expansion of Tata Iron and Steel Company in its second phase of modernisation would adversely affect their business;

(b) whether Government have examined that exact position in the econtext of this allegation; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government will consider this representation in taking a decision in the matter.

Revision of pay scale of DIG (Police)

2951. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of cadre review, decision has been taken to upgrade the pay scale of the Deputy Inspector General (DIG) rank in the police which has caused flutter in the civil as well as other services and the Chief of the Army Staff has had to express his unhappiness over the issue;

(b) if so, the recommendations made in Cadre review and how Government propose to tackle the issue; and

(c) whether there is a need for an upward revision of the pay scales of all Government servants as the existing scales are "most unrealistic"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The details of the proposal approved by Government are indicated in the reply to part (b) of the question. The Chief of Army Staff has not expressed any unhappiness over this issue. There has been a reaction came from a State civil and administrative service association.

(b) The Government have approved the following proposals (i) to abolish the existing posts of Additional Inspector Ge-

General in the States carrying the scale of pay of Rs. 2250-125|2-2500 and adjust the posts against Deputy Inspector General (Level I);

(ii) to operate posts of Deputy Inspector General at two levels, 50 per cent posts in the existing scale of Rs. 2000-125|2-2250 and the remaining 50 per cent in the scale eof Rs. 2250-125|2-2500;

The decision of the Government is being implemented by obtaining the concurrence of the State Governments for suitably amending the Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954 and Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(c) The appointment of Fourth Central Pay Commission for Central Government employees was announced in the Lok Sabha by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech on 28-2-1983. The terms of reference of the Pay Commission will be announced after consulting representatives of the employees.

Advisory Council to stimulate growth

2952. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
PROF P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Advisory Council of senior economists has been set up to stimulate accelerated growth and formulate suitable development strategies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a small experts group has also been asked to go into the usefulness of maintaining certain missions abroad as also the size of the staff manning them;

(c) if so whether these measures have been announced by the Prime Miinster on 8 February, 1983;

(d) if so, what are the other economic measures Prime Minister has declared and what steps are being taken to achieve the same; and

(e) whether such suggestions have been given to the State Chief Ministers also?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) An Economic Advisory Council has been set up to advice Government on such specific issues relating to economic policy and development as are referred to it by the Prime Minister, as also such issues as the Members themselves may bring up for Government's consideration.

A copy of the relevant Resolution is laid in the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6120|83].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The relevant dates in respect of (a) and (b) above are 18 February, 1983 and 7 February, 1983.

(d) As part of a series of measures to improve efficiency and economy in administration, some economy measures have been announced for immediate implementation. These are set out in the attached statement.

The Prime Minister has also directed that the practice of providing pilot cars and escorts cars to the State Ministers and visiting Ministers and other dignitaries from the Centre and other States should be dispensed with as a measure of economy and also to ensure austerity in administration except in special cases of travel in hostile environments where such security arrangements are necessary.

(e) State Chief Ministers have been asked to streamline the administration to make it more efficient and to eliminate all incompetence and slackness. They have further, been asked to see that all wasteful and infructuous expenditure is avoided. Their attention has been drawn to the critical period that the nation is passing through, and the importance of maintaining the tempo of our development plants. The acceptance of austerity for consolidating our gains and the need for State Governments to organise their machinery for successfully implementing the national programmes on time have also been stressed.

Statement

(1) Ministers and Officers should undertake travel abroad only on absolutely important business. Even in such cases the size of the delegations and duration of their stay abroad should be restricted to the minimum possible.

(2) Only Ministers of Cabinet rank travelling abroad will be allowed in future to take their Private Secretary with them. Other Ministers should use the services of PAs|Stenographers from the Missions of the countries they visit.

(3) The arrangements of 24-hour armed police guard at the residence will, in future, be limtied to Cabinet Ministers and others of equivalent rank. In all other cases of persons who were allowed such facility in the past, arrangements for guard will be limited to night time only.

(4) The practice of providing armed guards on a continuous basis to foreign Embassies in India should be discontinued. Special arrangements for security for the Embassies for specific occations should be made wherever found necessary; but long term arrangements for providing security, if requested by the Embassies, should be on payment basis.

Public sector Industries in tribal areas

2953. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that, due to establishment of medium and large scale industries and projects in tribal and backward areas of the country, very large number of the tribals have been displaced and affected by the industrial complexes;

(b) if so, the names of the public sector industries and projects established in tribal areas so far, the places and the States therefor and the new licences being issued to start industries during the Sixth Plan in tribal areas by the Government;

(c) the schemes and programmes made by Government for the betterment of the displaced persons and the industrial policy evolved to take investment decision by Government in tribal areas so far to protect the tribals of these regions from becoming a victim of such unplanned growth of industries; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Government are aware that tribals as well as non-tribals have been displaced and affected by establishment of medium and large scale industries.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan (1980—85) recommended that the Project Reports relating to all major and medium industries should invariably spell out the (i) benefits and the adverse effects flowing from establishment of an industry on the local communities (ii) steps required to be taken for their active involvement in the Industry and (iii) steps for continuation of traditional avocations, culture etc. of those members who stay out. It was also emphasized by the Working Group that land should be acquired or purchased from tribals only when strictly necessary, allotment of suitable land in exchange should be the general rule and the tribal families displaced from their homes and hearth should be given viable rehabilitation. The recommendations of the Working Group were forwarded to all State Governments having tribal areas and the Central Ministries for implementation, and are also being pursued with them. In an endeavour to make the cost of rehabilitation a part of the Project Report of major and medium industrial and irrigation projects in tribal areas, the Planning Commission have asked the Central Ministries of Industry, Irrigation, Rural Development and Coal to include in the project estimates provision of adequate funds for proper rehabilitation of affected displaced tribals, scheduled castes and other weaker sections.

(d) Question does not airse.

Rapid Growth in Savings

2954. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been rapid growth in savings ratio implying slowing down of consumption and demand and recession and resulting credit squeeze;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per independent estimates, per capita income grew at 1 per cent during 1970--80 as against 1.2 per cent in the sixties and 1.8 per cent in fifties; and

(c) what are the corrective steps in the Government pipeline to meet this grave economic situation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Over the 70s, country's saving rate (net) as a percentage of NDP is rising. But this period has not been diagonsed by Economists as a period of recession. Indeed the two need not be necessarily related. Between 1978-79 and 1980-81 the saving ratio declined. In 1979-80 it was 17.4. In 1980-81 it come down to 16.7. The Quick Estimates of 1981--82 give figure of 17.5. Therefore, the apprehension that there is a rapid rise in the saving ratio and that it implies recession is not substantiated by facts. Regarding the credit squeeze, it can not be related to saving rate per se. It is a policy measure mainly to tackle inflation. However, there is no evidence that there is any recession at present caused by a credit squeeze policy.

(b) The Honourable Member has not given details of the 'independent' source. However, the official estimates prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation indicate that the per capita net national product, at constant 1970-71 prices, increased at an annual compound rate of 1.8 per cent during 1950—1960, 1.3 per cent during 1960—1970 and 1.1 per cent during 1970—80.

(c) The corrective steps have been spelled out in the Sixth Plan document, Annual Plans, Economic Surveys etc. The economy showed a significant recovery in 1980-81; consolidated the process of recovery and gathered substantial additional strength in 1981-82; showed appreciable degree of resilience in 1982-83; and with the available framework is expected to be able to perform better in the coming years. Per capita income at 1970-71 prices, increased by 5.7 per cent in 1980-81 and by 2.8 per cent in 1981-82.

Vijaynagar Steel Project

2955. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vijaynagar Steel Project has been in the pipeline for ten long years leading to prohibitive escalation of costs due to avoidable human failure and if so, the reasons for the same;

(b) whether Government will derive some lessons from such failure and avoid such delays in future; and

(c) whether Government will adhere to a tight time schedule in arriving at decisions in such cases which would help reduce corruption and lobbyists visiting the Ministries and corridors of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c) Government's intention to build steel plant at Vijaynagar was announced in 1970. Some preparatory work, namely, acquisition of land and land development has been undertaken, but construction work on the project has not been commenced as yet. A Detailed Project Report for a direct reduction technology based steel plant is under preparation and an investment decision will be taken after considering this report. The time frame for construction of the plant will be decided as a part of the investment decision

उद्योगों में मांग में गिरावट

2956. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ट्रेक्टरों, सिलाई की मशीनों, घरेलू रेफ्रीजरेटरों तथा कागज की मांग में कमी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या मांग में गिरावट से प्रभावित उद्योगों की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए सरकार का अपनी आर्थिक तथा वित्तीय नीतियों में परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). देश में सिलाई की मशीनों, घरेलू रेफ्रिजिरेटरों और कागज के उत्पादन में कोई खास कमी नहीं आई है । किन्तु 1982 के दौरान मांग की कमी के कारण ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन में कमी देखी गई थी जो ऋण अधिसंकुचन की वजह से थी 1982 की अंतिम तिमाही के दौरान ऋण देने में ढील देने के कारण ट्रैक्टरों की मांग और उत्पादन में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है।

Fall in demand for some particular types of Steel

2957. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fall has been noticed in the demand for particular types of steel and steel made articles in the coluntry;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring some change in its economic and financial policies so as to improve the position of slump affected industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c). The offtake of certain steel items such as semis, bars & rods, HR Coils etc. from SAIL during the period April 1982 to January 1983 has been less compared to the offtake during the corresponding period of 1981-82. This is mainly due to the resource constraints faced by the consuming sectors. SAIL have offered price rebates and quantity discounts on certain categories of steel items in order to increase the offtake. Also credit facilities on a selective basis have been offered. Import policy has been made more restrictive with a view to curb avoidable imports which adversely affect the offtake of indigenous materials.

No specific data about steel made articles is available.

Efforts to find out markets for Kudremukh concentrates

2958. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Hindustan Times, dated 13 November, 1982 that despite vigorous efforts, the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company (KIOCL) has not been able to find markets for its concentrates; and the only deal entered into by the KIOCL is with Romania for the export of 3.5 million tonnes of concentrates in a period of three years beginning from October, 1981, but this was a condition for awarding the pelletisation plant contract to Romania;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the latest review of the working of the KIOCL by the Government has found that all the works concerning the project has been compieted; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the commercial production of the Kudremukh unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The production of concentrate by the Plant has been as follows:

	(million tonnes)
1981-82 (from October 1981)	0·43
1982-83 (upto February 1983)	1·04

बड़ी कम्पनियों द्वारा अच्छी किस्म के इस्पात का आयात

2959. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1982-83 की घोषित निर्यात-आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत विशेष प्रकार के इस्पात के आयात की अनुमति दी गई है तथा क्या यह टूट-फूट पर भी लागू होती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कुछ बड़ी कंपनियों में पश्चिमी देशों की इस्पात उत्पादक कम्पनियों के साथ सांठगांठ करके, टूट-फूट के नाम पर अच्छी किस्म के इस्पात का आयात किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आयात करने वाली ऐसी कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) 1982-83 की आयात नीति मे अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं तथा अन्यों द्वारा मिश्र तथा उच्च कार्बन इस्पात का आयात करने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रकार का कोई विशिष्ट मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है ।

Growth Rate (GNP)

2960. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per independent estimates the growth rate (GNP) has dropped from 3.8 per cent in the fifties to 3.5 per cent in the sixties and 3.3 per cent in the seventies;

(b) what is the GNP envisaged for the eighties by Government; and

(c) what corrective steps are proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the official data on National Income etc., as given by the Central Statistical Organisation, the average annual growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost and at 1970-71 prices) increased by 3.8 per cent during 1950—1980; by 3.7 per cent during 1960—70; and by 3.2 per cent during 1970—80.

(b) The Sixth Plan has postulated an average annual growth rate of 5.2 per cent in gross Domestic Product, at 1979-80 prices, during 1980-85. In the subsequent decade (1985-1995) the corresponding growth is postulated at 5.5 per cent.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan has been formulated taking into account the experience of the past three decades of planning, recent economic developments which have a bearing on the growth of the economy in the medium term as well as the vision of the future as reflected in the long term perspective. The Gross National Product, at 1970-71 prices, increased by 8.0 per cent in 1980-81 and by 5.2 per cent in 1981-82. In that light the growth rate postulated for the 80s seems to be achievable.

हिन्दी आशुलिपि और हिन्दी टंकरणों को मान्यता

2961. **श्री मीखा भाई :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को हिन्दी-आशु लिपि और हिन्दी-टंकरण की कला को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता प्रदान करने के बारे में कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में अबतक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कलाओं के विकास के लिए इनकी उपयोगिता को ध्यान में रखते हुए काम करने वाले लोगों को उचित प्रोत्साहन देने का है ; और

(घ) इन कलाओं को ललित कला या व्यावहारिक कला के रूप में मान्यता न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय के परामर्श से इस मामले पर पहले विचार किया गया है । यह उल्लेखनीय है कि आशुलिपि न तो मान्यता प्राप्त ललित कलाओं, जैसे नृत्य, संगीत शिल्प इत्यादि में से एक है और न ही वह प्लास्टिक या प्रदर्शन कला है। अधिक से अधिक आशुलिपि को एक कौशल या उच्च गति से लेखन को निपुणता के तौर पर माना जा सकता है और इसकी तुलना अन्य सृजनात्मक कलाओं से नहीं की जा सकती । अतः आशुलिपि में प्रवीणता के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार की स्थापना करना व्यवहारिक नहीं होगा ।

Annual Plan outlay for different States

2962. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual plan outlay for different States have been fixed for 1983-84;

(b) if so, the amount of annual plan outlay fixed for different States;

(c) the State-wise list of the annual plan outlay under different heads; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the statewise agreed outlays for the Annual Plan 1983-84 is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The sectoral breakup of the agreed outlays will be indicated in the Annual Plan document of the Planning Commission for 1983-84 which will be placed before the Parliament as soon as possible after the presentation of all the State Budgets.

Statement

Annual Palm 1983-84-*Outlays*

(Rs. crores)

States	Agreed Outlay
Andhra Pradesh	826.00
Assam	238.00*
Bihar	681.00
Gujarat	900.00
Haryana	407.00
Himachal Pradesh	140.00
Jammu & Kashmir	185.00
Karnataka	575.00
Kerala	320.00
Madhya Pradesh	855.00
Maharashtra	1500.00
Manipur	52.80
Meghalaya	56.32
Nagaland	51.00
Orissa	345.00
Punjab	440.00
Rajasthan	401.00
Sikkim	30.50
Tamil Nadu	845.00
Tripura	58.00
Uttar Pradesh	1290.00**
West Bengal	540.00
Total States	10736.62

*Yet to be decided.

**Rs. 1375 crores including Hill Areas outlay of Rs. 85 crores.

Allotment of Industrial Plots to sons/ Daughters of IAS/IPS Officers in Chandigarh

2963. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Chandigarh serious irregularities have been noticed in allotment of industrial plots giving preferenece to sons or daughters of IAS or IPS officers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that leading newspapers have published this in detail;

(c) whether Centre has asked for report from Chandigarh Administration and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the report provides ample ground for further investigation; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to conduct a CBI inquiry into the matter and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (e). Government have seen press reports containing allegations of irregularities in the allotment of industrial plots in Chandigarh. Government have received the report of the Administration on the subject. The Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh has been requested to look into the matter in detail and report, so as to facilitate further appropriate action.

Provision of House sites for rural landless people under minimum needs programme

2964. SHRI B.V. DESAI:

SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee has been constituted by the Planning Commission to evaluate the progress in implementing the programme of providing house sites and dwellings to the rural landless under the Minimum Needs Programme;

(b) whether the committee will consist of expert architects, administrators, social workers and educationists;

(c) whether a scheme was introduced by Government in 1972 as a special welfare programme and in 1975 it was extended to all landless workers and artisans in the rural areas;

(d) if so, whether this scheme has not been fully implemented so far; and

(e) if so, what were the main reasons and to what extent setting up of this committee would help in implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee comprises experts, administrators, social workers and educationists.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Scheme aims at providing house-sites to all the families of rural landless workers estimated at 14.5 million by the end of the Sixth Five Plan and assistance for construction to about 25 per cent of these families, i.e. 3.6 million families, during this period.

(e) The committee has been constituted to advise the programme Evaluation Organisation on the technical requirements for the evaluation of the scheme. Its findings are expected to help in improving its implementation.

"Survey made by N. E. R. I. on rivers water"

2965. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the survey made by the National Environment Research Institute on rivers water;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above Research Institute has said that 70 per cent of rivers in India repolluted and their water is unfit for drinking;

(c) if so, the factors responsible therefor; and

(d) the action contemplated in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, Most of the rivers in India are polluted in varying degress immediaotely downstream of towns and cties on acocunt of discharge of domestic and industrial effluents.

(d) The Central and State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution are undertaking measures for regulating the discharge of domestic and industrial effluents from polluting sources.

Crocodile Research Centres

2966. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) thee total number of Crocodile Research Centres have been functioning in different parts of the country;

(b) whether any such Crocodile Research Centres have been functioning in Orissa;

(c) if so, the details of their locations; and

(d) the details about the work undertaken in those Crocodile Research Centre of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c). No separate crocodile research centres have been set up. However, at the following crocodile breeding centres, some research work is being carried out:—

(i) Kukrail (ii) Katarniaghat	Uttar Pradesh
(iii) Nehru Zoological Park.	Andhra Pradesh
(vii) Similipal (iv) Tikarapara (v) Dangamal (vi) Nandankanan	Orissa

(d) In the Tikarpara Centre, ecological studies on the rehabilitation and restocking of depleted gharial populations is being undertaken. At Dangamal, similar studies are being conducted with regard to the salt water crocodile and at Similipal, such studies in respect of the mugger or marsh crocodile are being conducted. Breeding of all three species of crocodiles found in India is being done at the Nandankanan Centre.

"Breeding of Lions in Orissa"

2967. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the experiments made for the breeding of lions in Orissa;

(b) the names of places, Zoos and National Parks of the State where experiments have been proved; and

(c) the particulars of the scheme drawn up in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) No experiments are being conducted on breeding of lions in Orissa. However, they are breeding in captivity in the Mandankanan Zoological Park.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

2968. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government for the tribal belt development especially in States like Rajasthan, etc.;

(b) whether any steps like providing them daily necessities at reasonable prices and saving them from the clutches of money-lenders, etc., are being taken; and

(c) the further plans and programmes being considered for the development of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Since the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-Plan approach comprised of infra-struc-

ture and beneficiary-oriented programmes has been adopted for integrated development of the tribal areas in the country, including the State of Rajasthan.

(b) As a part of the tribal sub-Plan programmes, Large Size Agricultural Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS) have been established to sell to them at reasonable or controlled rates items of daily necessities, provide credit and undertake marketing of agriculture and forest produce to save them from exploitation by money-lenders, etc.

(c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, planning process has been reoriented to acquire a bias in favour of beneficiary-oriented schemes. Development programmese are aimed at creating economic impact of an order which will enable 50 per cent of the tribal families cross the poverty-line.

Import of Cooking Coal

2969. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coking coal imported during the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the quanetity likely to be imported during the year 1982-83;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity to be imported during the current year is the highest since imports of coking coal started; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken to meet the demand of coking coal from India itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Imports of coking coal from 1978-79 onwards have been as follows:—

Year	Quantity (million tonnes)
1978-79 . .	0.120
1979-80 . .	1.043
1980-81 . .	0.443
1981-82 . .	0.64

(b) Import of coking coal during 1982-83 is expected to be of the order of 1.33 million tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Higher import of coking coal in the current year had to be made to maintain the quality in the coal blend charge to the coke oven batteries and to bridge the gap between the requirements of SAIL plants and the availability from indigenous sources. The Department of Coal has initiated a number of steps for improving the quality and quantity of indigenous coking coal for steel plants. These includes opening of new mines setting up of new washeries ,improving the performance of washeries and screening of raw coal feed washeries to eliminate the inferior grades of coal.

Revision of Import Policy for T. V. Tubes

2970. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise shortly the import policy for TV tubes especially in view of the fact that television tubes will become freely available for TV manufacturers in India;

(b) whether the components for TV manufacture along with the most difficult part the TV Tubes are now indigenously manufactured and are locally available; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to control the prices in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Most components including the Black and White TV tube are manufactured indigenously. However, import is permitted where demand exceeds supply.

(c) The prices of components for TV industry are, by and large governed by market forces and material costs. Certain

fiscal incentives by way of reduction in duties have been given to the component industry, from time to time, so as to affect reduction in component prices.

Land acquired by National Aluminium Company in Dhenkanal District of Orissa

2971 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired by National Aluminium Company in Dhenkanal district of Orissa;

(b) whether compensation has been paid to the farmers whose land has been acquired by NALCO for the Alumina plant; and

(c) the details of the mode of payment of compensation made to each farmer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The total area of land acquired by National Aluminium Company Limited for the Aluminium Smelter and the Captive Power Plant in Dhenkanal district is 1689.28 acres.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Payment of compensation to individual farmers is done by the State Government through the District Collector concerned.

Extension of Central Laws to Sikkim

2972. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Central laws extended to Sikkim so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): 98 Central Acts have so far been extended to the State of Sikkim.

Service Facilities for imported Colour TV sets

2973. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of colour T.V. sets have been imported in recent months but adequate service facilities are not available for them and there are also no spare parts for such sets; and

(b) if so, how the problem is proposed to be solved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b). Owners may avail of the following facilities regarding import of spares:

(i) The importer of a Colour TV (CTV) set under the OGL-gift scheme was permitted to import connected accessories and accompanying spares.

(ii) The Import Policy for 1982-83 permits all actual users to import components for repair.

Government Service to one person in Family

2974. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have issued executive orders for fixing priority in the fresh recruitment to Class III and IV posts/service to the candidates whose families have not even one member in the organised employment/Government service and also whose family's annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000/-;

(b) if so, the names of such States with particulars thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the provision at the Centre and in the States where the same has not so far ben applied; if so, the time by which it will be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the answer to part (c).

Import of Superior Coal for Sail

2975. SHRI SUSHIL BHARRACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import a sizeable quantity of superior-coal for the Steel Authority of India;

(b) if so, the reasons behind taking this decision; and

(c) whether Government have made out all efforts to find out quality coal in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c) SAIL has to import prime coking coal to bridge the gap between total demand of steel plants and indigenous supplies. Better quality imported coal is used in blend with indigenous coal. Steps are being taken to increase the supplies from indigenous sources and to improve its quality by setting up new washeries.

Delay in Clearance of Air Passangers at Palam Airport

2976. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it takes a lot of time for the air passengers to clear through the immigration counter at Delhi Airport;

(b) if so, what steps are being evolved to avoid harassment to passengers; and

(c) whether on 19 February, 1983 passengers arriving by Kuwait Airlines early in the morning had to wait in a queue for 90 minutes and more to reach the counter and the exasperated passengers found their baggages torn and strewn all over due to conveyor belts working by fits and starts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The average time taken for immigration clearance at Delhi Airport is one minute per passenger. An officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police is posted round the clock to provide supervision and ensure that passengers are cleared as quickly as possible and without harassment.

(c) There was an unexpected bunching of 7 flight carrying 1147 disembarking passengers on the night of 18th/19th February, 1983. Clearance of such a large number of passengers had to be done in an orderly facshion and this involved some queuing and waiting. 272 passengers had arrived by Kuwait Airways flight. They also joined the queues and immigration formalities for all of them were completed within 75 minutes of clearance of the first passenger of that flight. The Ministry of Home Affairs has no information regarding the allegation contained in the latter portion of this part.

Amendment of Law to Regulate flow of Foreign Money in India

2977. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the law and regulate the flow of Foreign money into the country;

(b) the names of foreign institutions, agencies and other sources sending money to various associations/individuals in India; and

(c) the amount sent by these sources separately during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) It is proposed to amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

(b) and (c). The information would be available after the data contained in the returns of foreign contribution submitted by various organisation for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is computerised. The work of computerisation is yet to be taken up.

Missue of Home Ministry's General Passes

2978. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a certain number of influential lobbyists from private sector are in possession of Home Ministry's General Passes entitling them to visit practically all Ministries;

(b) if so, the number of such of such pass holders with their particulars and parties they represent and period since they hold these passes; and

(c) whether any senior officer in any of the Ministries have during the last 5 years protested against gross misuse of such passes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) No, Sir. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6121/81]

Decline in Industrial Growth Rate

2979. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial growth rate has declined in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the bottleneck and to increase the industrial growth rate in 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). According to the Quick Index of Industrial Production (Base: 1970=100) for the month of December, 1982 compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, the growth rate during April-December, 1982 over the corresponding period of the previous year is provisionally estimated at + 3.4 per cent, the growth rate in 1981=82 over 1980-81 worked out to 8.6 per cent.

The slower growth rate could be due to differential performance of different industries on account of factors such as power shortages, international market conditions, industrial relations, short-term supply-demand imbalances, etc.

(c) Since 1980, Government have taken several important measures to improve industrial production. These include:

1. Provision for automatic growth at the rate of 5 per cent per annum subject to a maximum of 25 per cent over a period of 5 years.

2 Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed/registered capacity in industries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential.

3. Permitting capacities on the basis of the best production achieved by the units with due protection to small scale sector, etc.

4. De-licensing of schemes for exploitation of alternate sources of energy.

5. Special attention to the development of industries in "No Industry Districts" and notified backward areas.

6. Creation of a special cell in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals Department of Industrial Development) to receive and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians.

7. Review of investment policies in order to provide a positive production orientation to the industrial economy is a continuous exercise.

The Union Budget for 1983-84 contains certain proposals aimed to encourage higher production.

Settlers in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

2980. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people from the mainland who settled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are subject to certain disabilities and different treatment;

(b) whether they are also facing a hostile attitude from the Islanders; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Uranium

2981. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of plants working in India for the production of uranium;

(b) whether their production is enough for the needs of the atomic power plants in the country; and

(c) plants under way to increase the production of uranium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public sector Undertaking, operates a Mine & mill at Jaduguda, Singhbhum Distt., Bihar, for production of Uranium Concentrates. They have also set up a Uranium Recovery Plant at Rakha, nearby, to treat the copper tailings from M|s. Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), for recovering uranium.

(b) and (c). The production UCIL is adequate to meet the needs of the existing atomic power plants of the country. In order to meet the future additional requirements, UCIL has started work on a new uranium mine, and proposes to take up three more uranium mines during the current Five Year Plan.

छठी योजना में राजस्थान में जनजाति क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये आवंटन

2982. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के मुख्य रूप से जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल और वर्षवार धन का कितना आंवटन किया गया है और वर्ष 1980–81 और 1981–82 के दौरान कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है है कि राजस्थान के किन जनजाति क्षेत्रों में इस धन का उपयोग किया गया; और

(ग) पाली क्षेत्र (राजस्थान) के लिए अब तक कुल कितना धन आवंटित

किया गया है और कितने धन का उपयोग किया किया गया है और क्षेत्रवार कितने आदिवासी परिवारों को निधनता रेखा से ऊपर लाया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) राजस्थान में जनजातियों के विकास के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कुल वर्षवार-आवंटित धनराशि इस प्रकार से है :-

	राज्य योजना एस० सी० ए० और अन्य (रुपए लाखों में)
1980-85	25590.20
1980-81	4240.81
1981-82	5130.36

(ख) राज्य सरकार को सूचना के अनुसार इन धन राशियों का प्रयोग बांसवाड़ा और डुंगर पुर जिलों उदयपुर चित्तोड़ गढ़ और सिरोही जिलों की तहसीलों में और राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों में 36 क्षेत्र में किया गया ।

(ग) 1978-83 के दौरान पाली क्षेत्र के लिए 21.01 लाख ० आवंटित किए गए । राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1981-82 तक 16 लाख रु० का उपयोग किया गया है जिससे 386 जनजाति परिवारों को लाभ हुआ ।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूंजी निवेश

2983. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 97,500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो अब तक कितनी धन राशि लगाई गई है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक उत्पादन का कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) (क) जी, हां । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए 1979-80 की कीमतों पर 97,500 करोड़ रु० के कुल परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीयज योजना के पहले चार वर्षों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए वार्षिक योजना परिव्यय की कुल राशि 79103.31 करोड़ रु० है जो नीचे दी गई है :--

वर्ष	अनुमोदित परिव्यय (करोड़ रु०)
1980-81	15109.03
1981-82	17417.31
1982-83	21081.65
1983-84	25495.32 (असम के लिए अनंतिम योजना परिव्यय शामिल है)
	79103.31

प्रधान वस्तुओं के उत्पादन तथा तथा सेवाओं के छठी योजना के लक्ष्यों के ब्यौरे छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दस्तावेज के पृष्ठ 39 पर दिए गए हैं जिसे 6 मई, 1981 को सदन के सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया गया था ।

समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिये निधियों का आवंटन

2984. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रमों, आदि अलग-अलग योजनाओं के रुप में तैयार करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन सभी योजनाओं को किसी एक योजना के अधीन नहीं लाया जा सकता ;

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक योजना कब से कार्यान्वित की गई है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान प्रत्येक योजना पर, राज्यवार, कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(घ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक योजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम दूसरे से भिन्न हैं ।

एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम गरीबी दूर करने का मुख्य कार्यक्रम है और इसका उद्देश्य कार्यक्रम आर्थिक परियोजनाएं आरम्भ करके और गरीबी के स्तर से काफी अधिक आय स्तर प्राप्त करके निर्धारित किए गए लाभाग्राहियों को सहायता दे कर उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार करना है । दूसरी ओर, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य स्थाई सामूदायिक परिसंपत्तियों के सृजन के लिए ग्रामीण गरीब लोगों के लिए अनपूरक उत्पादक रोजगार के अवसर देना है । यह एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम जैसा विशिष्ट लाभग्राही कार्यक्रम नहीं है । इसमें उस खाली समय में रोजगार देने पर बल है जब खेत में कोई काम नहीं होता ।

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम मूलत: मानव संसाधन विकास में निवेश है जिसका उद्देश्य सामाजिक खपत और आर्थिक विकास के कार्यकलापों का एकीकरण है । आधारिक रुप से यह कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण सड़कों, जलपूर्ति, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य आदि के लिए व्यवस्था करता है ।

इस प्रकार विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन तीनों कार्यक्रमों को अलग-अलग स्कीमों के रुप में तैयार किया गया है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) में स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन सभी कार्यक्रमों को एक स्कीम के अन्तर्गत लाना वांछनीय नहीं होगा ।

(ग) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम वर्ष 1978–79 में 2300 विकास खंडों में शुरु किया गया था परन्तु 2 अक्तूबर, 1980 से इसमें देश में सभी 5011 खंडों को शामिल करने के लिए इसका विस्तार किया गया ।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम अक्तूबर, 1980 को शुरु किया गया था और दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 1981 से यह छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का नियमित भाग बन गया ।

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम वर्ष 1974-75 से शुरु किया गया था और इसे छठीं योजना की अवधि में जारी रखा जा रहा है ।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इन कार्यक्रमों पर हुआ राज्यवार व्यय संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(घ) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हरेक कार्यक्रम के लिए आवंटित धनराशि इस प्रकार है :—

कार्यक्रम	कुल आवंटन (केन्द्र और राज्य) (करोड़ रु०)
एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	1500.00
राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	1620.00
न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम	5807.28

विवरण

छठी योजना में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम पर किया गया राज्य-वार व्यय ।

(लाख रु०)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम			राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम		न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम		
		1980-81 वास्तविक	1981-82 वास्तविक (जनवरी, 1983 तक)	1982-83 अनंतिम	1981-82 वास्तविक (दिसम्बर, 82/जनवरी, 83 तक)	1982-83 अनतिम	1980-81 वास्तविक	1981-82 वास्तविक	1982-83 प्रत्याशित व्यय
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1656.07	2575.80	1979.31	3516.99	2460.43	3738.00	3911.00	9602.00
2.	असम	27.25	299.24	360.50	532.00	157.14	3631.00	3272.00	3489.00
3.	बिहार	1034.77	3133.68	1536.28	2459.14	2566.21	7287.00	9050.00	8963.00
4.	गुजरात	845.35	850.59	1017.95	652.14	1150.90	5041.00	5516.00	3903.00
5.	हरियाणा	332.04	647.08	302.49	307.03	176.14	1323.00	1908.00	1986.00
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	107.12	403.55	379.38	197.07	129.00	1758.00	2787.00	2239.00
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	37.42	291.84	102.07	227.95	116.17	2337.00	2489.00	2731.00
8.	कर्नाटक	956.13	1144.20	1120.26	1292.58	1977.14	3561.00	4160.00	5416.00
9.	केरल	467.48	720.73	85.06	1719.55	517.19	2012.00	2226.00	2028.00
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	1356.00	2410.77	2236.51	2846.62	1604.26	5340.00	5826.00	6530.00
11.	महाराष्ट्र	1272.11	1332.45	1065.11	3855.40	1353.00	5762.00	8485.00	8946.00

12. मणिपुर	. .	32.50	23.50	105.86	1.70	17.22	782.00	887.00	1020.00
13. मेघालय	. .	38.58	90.67	14.12	अ०न०	8.87	719.00	732.00	832.00
14. नागालैंड	.	150.27	128.11	1.19	49.00	10.12	507.00	474.00	507.00
15. उड़ीसा	. .	669.08	1495.85	918.39	1476.22	893.32	2172.00	2312.00	2591.00
16. पंजाब	. .	578.07	844.05	797.79	702.84	230.69	1320.00	1891.00	2009.00
17. राजस्थान	. .	1114.68	1571.22	1323.24	1162.35	439.24	3686.00	4619.00	3911.00
18. सिक्किम	. .	3.76	9.82	10.66	9.43	15.44	308.00	474.00	563.00
19. तमिलनाडु	. .	1691.09	2810.64	2270.76	2629.13	3064.83	2411.00	4075.00	4884.00
20. त्रिपुरा	. .	90.33	119.56	39.58	159.73	52.30	846.00	1065.00	1350.00
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	. .	2823.84	4873.12	2960.90	6079.37	3476.59	11366.00	12828.00	16588.00
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	. .	224.36	211.22	275.51	1934.84	1907.84	3524.00	5534.00	6528.00
जोड़—राज्य :		15508.90	25987.69	18902.92	31811.05	22324.04	69431.00	84521.00	96616.00
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र :	.	115.41	271.76	105.33	29.43	56.13	2467.00	3409.00	5316.00
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक:	.						12947.00	15010.00	24254.00
कुल जोड़	.	15624.31	26259.45	19008.25	31840.48	22380.17	84845.00	102940.00	126186.00

टिप्पणी : एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिये जो व्यय आंकड़े हैं उनमें राज्यों और केन्द्र दोनों ही के लिये कुल व्यय शामिल है।

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रदूषण

2985. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश में प्रदूषण की समस्या के बारे में दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 1983 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में वायु तथा जल प्रदूषण है और यदि हां, तो कब से ;

(ग) जल तथा वायु प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए कानून बनाए जाने के बाद कितने अपराधी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया है तथा प्रत्येक मामले में क्या दण्ड दिया गया है ; और

(घ) सोनी, चम्बल, बेतवार, ताप्ती, सिपरा, खान तथा अन्य नदियों को कब तक प्रदूषण से मुक्त किया जाएगा तथा इस संबंध में बनाई गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । सरकार देश में प्रदूषण की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में अत्यधिक चिन्तित है ।

(ख) सोन और बेटवा नदियां अपेक्षाकृत स्वच्छ हैं जबकि ताप्ती, चम्बल, सिपरा और खान नदियां मुख्य नगरों के अनुप्रवाह के निकट कुछ-कुछ प्रदूषित बताई गई हैं । भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र, केरारी, ऐलुमिनियम संयंत्र और कटनी के निकट सीमेंट फैक्टरियों जैसे मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्रों में वायु प्रदूषण के केत हैं ।

(ग) जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए 15 उद्योगों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया है, परन्तु न्यायालय द्वारा अभी तक किसी को दोषी नहीं ठहराया गया है ।

(घ) प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण का राज्य बोर्ड प्रदूषण उपशमन के लिए उपाय कर रहा है । तथापि, नदियों में प्रदूषण के पूर्ण उपशमन के लिए समय सीमा निर्देशित करना कठिन है ।

Criteria to declare a district as Industrially backward

3986. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted in declaring a district as industrially backward;

(b) whether any distance from any metropolitan area is also considered in declaring a district as backward; and

(c) if so, what is the distance factor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) In pursuance of the decisions which emerged from the meeting of the National Development Council Committee in September, 1969, the Planning Commission in December 1969, had suggested the following guidelines to be adopted by the State Governments for identification of economically and industrially backward districts;

(i) per capita foodgrains|commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains|cash crops.

(ii) Ratio of agricultural workers in the total population.

(iii) Per capita industrial output (gross).

(iv) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively, number of persons engaged in second

ary and tertinary activities per lakh of population.

(v) Per capita consumption of electricity.

(vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway millege in relation to population.

It was also indicated that only districts with indices well below the State average may be selected for suitable incentives from financial institutions.

(b) No, Sir. Not at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of industries in backward areas

2987. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI:

SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in India, particularly in Andhra Pradesh which have been declared as industrially backward;

(b) the names of such districts and in which States they are located;

(c) whether any programmes of setting up industries in those districts have been started;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) whether any demands have been made by any backward States to include more districts within the list; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (e). Lists of industrially backward districts/areas eligible for concessional finance and Central Investment Subsidy including the those in Andhra Pradesh have been placed in the Parliament House Library.

For the development of backward areas and removal of regional imbalances, in addition to the incentives and facilities offered by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, the Central Government offers incentives like Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy, and special facilities for import of raw materials.

From time to time, proposals were received from various sources for inclusion of more districts in the list of industrially backward areas. Planning Commission had, in November, 1978, set up a National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) which has inter-alia made recommendations for the revision of criteria for identification of backward districts in their report on 'Industrial Dispersal' Any change in the existing list of industrially backward districts/areas would depend on the decision of Government on the recommendations of the NCDBA.

Mini Cement Plants

2988. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many mini cement plants have actually been set up out of the licenses issued;

(b) whether the reasons for not setting up the plants by the other licence holders have been investigated; and

(c) further action contemplated to get the cement plants in the small scale sector started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Out of eight schemes for which industrial licences have been granted for setting up mini cement plants, two units have already commenced production. IDBI has since sanctioned financial assistance to all the eight schemes and the remaining projects are at different stages of implementation.

(c) It is difficult to set up small cement plants on a viable basis within the investment limits prescribed for small Sacle Sector.

असम राज्य के चुनावों में मार गये लोगों की संख्या

2989. **श्री हरीश रावत :**
श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन :
श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) असम में राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान विधान सभा और लोक सभा के लिए हाल में हुये चुनावों में हिंसा की घटनाओं में कितने लोग मारे गये और उनमें से सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने हिंसा की इन घटनाओं में मारे गए लोगों के परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार जनवरी, 1983 से 1344 व्यक्ति मारे गये हैं । सामूहिक हिंसा में 5 पुलिस कर्मियों की भी जानें गई ।

(ख) और (ग) असम सरकार ने जो व्यक्ति मारे गये हैं उनके परिवारों को पांच पांच हजार रुपए के अनुदान की घोषणा की ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में देवलथल नामक स्थान में मेग्नीशियम फैक्ट्री की स्थापना

2990. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले के देवलथल नामक स्थान में भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र को मैग्नीशियम सप्लाई करने हेतु एक फैक्ट्री की आधार शिला रखी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो आधार शिला कब रखी गई थी और क्या इस बीच फैक्ट्री का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू होगा और इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संम्भावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन के पी साल्वे) : (क) से (घ) सरकार ने अक्तूबर, 1982 में उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ में धूर्णान भट्ठी लगाने के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन कर दिया था । इस परियोजना के 48 महीनों में कार्यान्वित किए जाने की सम्भावना है । यह परियोजना भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के भिलाई उष्मसह संयंत्र में उष्मसहों के उत्पादन के लिए डेड-बर्नट मेग्नेसाइट सप्लाई करेगी । इस परियोजना की आधार शिला 31-10-1982 को रखी गई थी । निर्माण कार्य अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है, परन्तु परियोजना की समय-सूची के अनुसार कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं ।

नन्दा देवी नेशनल पार्क में पर्वतारोहण और चराने पर पाबन्दी

2991. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नन्दा देवी नेशनल पार्क क्षेत्र में पर्वतारोहण और पशुओं के चराने पर पाबन्दी लगाने का निर्णय लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पाबंन्दी से पार्क क्षेत्र के निवासियों की आर्थिक स्थिति

पर पड़ने वाले कुप्रभाव को ध्यान में रखा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को वैकल्पिक रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, । नन्दा देवी राष्ट्रीय पार्क के अद्वितीय पारितन्त्र के संरक्षण के लिए यह आवश्यक समझा गया है कि पर्वतारोहण और चराई पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाए जाएं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह निर्णय इस विभाग के परामर्श तथा इसकी सभी कठिनाईयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए लिया गया है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने पहले ही निर्णय ले लिया है कि प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार के वैकल्पिक साधन प्रदान किए जाएं और राष्ट्रीय पार्क क्षेत्र के बाहर प्रभावित पशुओं को चराई के लिए वैकल्पिक स्थान प्रदान किए जाएं ।

Amount earmaked for Gujarat for Sixth Five Year Plan

2992. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for Gujarat for the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the amount is likely to be increased; if so, by how much;

(c) what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) how this amount is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 of Gujarat State is Rs. 3680 crores.

(b) No proposal to revise the Sixth Plan outlay of States and Union Territories including that of Gujarat State is at present under consideration in the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d). Question do not arise.

Setting up of a Sponge iron Projects in Gujarat

2993. SHRI R. P. GAKWAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has applied for a letter of intent to set up a Sponge Iron Project using natural gas and iron ore pellets;

(b) whether it is a fact that this application was cleared in August 1979 by the Screening Committee of the Government of India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Licensing Committee has recommeded the issue of letter of intent; and

(d) if so, the reasons for non-issue of letter of intent to the G.I.I.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Screening Committee supported the proposal subject to the availability of gas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

"Legislation for ecologicaly endangered areas"

2994. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enact legislation to protect ecologically endagered areas;

(b) whether the help of the International Union for Conservation of Nature had been sought; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. In addition, there is a proposal to enact new legislation for setting up and management of bio-sphere reserves.

(b) and (c). The assistance of International Union for Conservation of Nature has been sought for enacting legislation on the designation and management of bio-shere reserves to protect ecologically endangered areas. The consultant has prepared the first draft of the legislation and has held preliminary discussions with the concerned officials.

Ancillary industries around Visakhapatnam Steel plant

2995. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps were taken or contemplated by Government to encourage development of ancillary industries around Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, which is under construction; and

(b) whether any incentives, financial and otherwise, were given or contemplated to be given to the unemployed engineering graduates to venture such ancillary industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). An Officer of the Visakhapatnam Steel plant has been nominated to liasion with the State Government on All matters relating to development of ancillary industries in and around Visakhapatnam. A Team of Officers from the State Government has also studied the possibilities of development of small scale ancillary industries around the Steel Plant .The incentives and facilities available to technical enterpreneurs will also be available here.

Increase in cement production by captive Power plants

2996. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has recently offered some incentives to the cement plants in the country for the setting up of diesel generating sets to meet their power requirements; and

(b) to what extent the existing and new cement plants would be able to increase the production of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. To partly meet the higher cost of operation of D.G. Sets and also to ensure that production of cement is not hit by inadequate availability of power from the grid, a decision was taken on 8-2-1983 to provide an incentive by way of allowing higher percentage of cement from the additional production likely to be achieved by installation of D.G. Sets to be sold in the non levy market. It is too early at this stage to indicate the increase in production that could be acheived by insallation of D. G. Sets.

Reduction of import duties on electronic Goods

2997. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronic Component Industries Association has urged Government to reduce the high import duties on electronic goods;

(b) if so, whether Department of Electronic proposes to bringe under OGP the raw materials for electronic components which are presently imported; and

(c) if so, to what extent the electronic industry in the country would be able to compete in the international market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Over the last 3 years, over 130 raw materials and 212 capital goods have geen brought under concessional rate of customs duty. The rate of duty (basic) applicable after the current (1983-84) Union Budget is 65 per cent on raw materials and 35 per cent on capital goods.

(ii) The lists of banned & restricted items in the Import Policy are reviewed from time to time. The ban on imports on as many as 25 items of electronic raw materials and components have been removed in the Import Policy for the year 1982-83. Items other than those mentioned in the banned and restricted lists of the Import Policy are allowed to be imported under DGL. Of the 212 capital goods the customs duty on which is at the concessional rate, as indicated in (i) above, 136 capital goods are also on DGL.

(c) The tariff and import policy concessions indicated above, should enable our electronic components to be much more competitive internationally. However, international competitiveness depends on a number of other factors such as quality, delivery, availability of export surplus, etc.

आल इंडिया आदिम जाति के सेवक संघ के लिये आवंटन

2998. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से 1982 तक "आल इण्डिया आदिम जाति सेवक संघ" को अनुदान की कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत हुई है और किस-किस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत इसकी मंजूरी दी गई है ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग-अलग संस्थाओं द्वारा खर्च की गई अनुदान की धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1970 से 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान "आल इण्डिया आदिम जाति सेवक संघ" की प्रबंध समिति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) गृह मंत्रालय आदिम कल्याण के लिए अखिल भारतीय आदिम जाति सेवक संघ नाम से किसी स्वयं सेवक संगठन को अनुदान नहीं देता है। लेकिन गृह मंत्रालय भारतीय आदिम जाति सेवक संघ, नई दिल्ली को अनुदान दे रहा है। 1975-76 से 1981-82 तक की अवधि के दौरान अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए विभिन्न कार्य शुरु करने के लिए इस संघ को कुल 39,04,971 रुपए की रकम स्वीकृत की गई थी। जिस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत अनुदान स्वीकृत किया जाता है, वह इस प्रकार है :-

"मुख्य शीर्ष "288"- सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण ई० आई० अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण- ई० आई० (5-)-अन्य सर्व ई० आई०-(5)(9) अनुदान संख्या 52 के अंतर्गत अन्य मुदें गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य खर्च- वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए योजना खर्च।

(ख) बताया जाता है कि भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में संघ को भिन्न-भिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा 39,04,971 रु० का पूरा अनुदान खर्च किया जा चुका है।

(ग) भारतीय आदिम जाति सेवक संघ में कोई प्रबंध समिति नहीं है। परन्तु संघ की एक कार्यकारी समिति है जिसमें 20 से अधिक सदस्य नहीं हैं और आशा है कि इनमें कम से कम सात सदस्य आदिम जातियों के हैं।

Filling up of Posts of LDCs/UDCs/Assistants/Steneographers

2999. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many permanent posts in the grades of LDCs/UDCs/Assistants and Stenographers are lying unfilled yearwise in the Ministry of Home Affairs and since when ?

(b) the steps taken to fill up these permanent posts; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in confirmation and who is responsible there for in violation of the instructions contained in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 22011/3/82-Estt. (D) dated 23 June, 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) A statement is attached. It will be seen thereform that a large number of confirmations have already been made in the various grades. Expeditious action is being taken to effect confirmations against the remaining vacancies.

Statement

Sl. No.	Grade	Authroised Persuantent Strength (Extant)	Already Confirmed	No. of posts available for confirmation 1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Total
1	Assistants	489	426	..	..	..	2	8	9	2	21*
2	U. D. Cs.	261	239	1	..	1	10	10	..	..	22
3	L. D. Cs.	607	557	..	..	..	20	30	..	..	50
4	Steno Gr. 'A'	25	18	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	7
5	Steno Gr. 'B'	28	17	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
6	Steno Gr. 'C'	230	223	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
7	Steno Gr. 'D'	289	258	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	21

*Available for Confirmation of promotees.

Allocation of Funds for States

3000. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the principle which guided the Planning Commission while allocating funds for States plans;

(b) the reasons for reducing funds for West Bengal plan projects particularly when there was no overdraft problem involved this time; and

(c) what was the basis under which as much as Rs. 150 crores extra was allocated in the case of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The size of the Annual Plan of each State is determined on the basis of the estimates of the State's own contribution from its resources and the availability of Central assistance within the total Central assistance for the Sixth Plan period which has been determined in accordance with criteria approved by the National Development Council.

(b) Presumably, this relates to the West Bengal Plan outlay for 1983-84, vis-a-vis, 1982-83. The Annual Plan for West Bengal for 1983-84 has been fixed at Rs. 540 crores as against Rs. 490 crores

for 1982-83. This has been done on the basis of the estimates of available resources and after detailed discussion with the State Government's representatives. For financing the agreed plan of Rs 540 crores, an advance plan assistance of Rs. 69.05 crores is being made available over and above the regular Central assistance.

(c) The Annual Plan outlay of Uttar Pradesh including hill areas, for 1983-84 is Rs. 1375 crores as against Rs. 1202 crores in 1982-83. This has been fixed on the basis of the estimates of the State's own resources and the availability of regular Central assistance. There is no element of advance plan assistance.

Complaints Regarding Recording of Mother Tougue by Census Officials of Enumerators During 1981 Census

3001. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints were received regarding the refusal of the Census Officials/Enumerators to record the mother tongue correctly on the plea that the mother tongue reported by the person was not recognised by Government in the 1981 Census Operations ;

(b) if so, the nature of these complaints received from each State/Union Territory separately;

(c) whether any action was taken to rectify the situation as per the declaration of the persons enumerated;

(d) if so, the nature of the action taken in each case; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Setting up of Inter-State Council on centre-State Relation

3002. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Constitution of India envisages the setting up of Inter-State Council to deal with the relations between the Union and the States (under Article 263);

(b) whether the matter was also considered by the Administrative Reforms Commission and the establishment of this Council was also recommended in 1967 by the Setalwad Study Team;

(c) if so, whether the Council was constituted alongwith the dates on which it started functioning and the composition of the Council;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Council would be set up in near future alongwith the likely date by which it would be set up; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The existing arrangements for coordination in respect of matters covered by Article 263 of the Constitution have been working satisfactorily and have also stood the test of time.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Supersession of Stenographers Grade 'D' upto 1974 Select List for Promotion to Group 'C'

3003. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Stenographers Grade 'D' upto 1974 select list on the strength

of Ministry of Home Affairs have been superseded;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what safeguards have been taken to protect the career prospects of the affected personnel;

(d) whether a panel of Stenographers Grade 'D' upto 1974 select list eligible for promotion to Stenographer Grade 'C' superseding Stenographers Grade 'D', on the strength of defaulting cadre authorities has been prepared; and

(e) whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have failed to get requisite information from deficient cadre authorities, where vacancies of Stenographers Grade 'C' exist; if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) In February 1982, the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms fixed the zones for promotion from Stenographer Grade D to Grade 'C' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. All eligible candidates upto 1974 Select List of Stenographers Grade D were included in the zone for making temporary promotions against long term vacancies from Grade 'D' to Grade 'C' of the Service. The various Ministries were also required to report to this Department the names of those eligible Stenographers Grade 'D' who could not be promoted in their own cadres and also notify vacancies if persons within the zone as notified were not available in that Ministry. Accordingly a Central Panel has been prepared on the basis of the information received from the various Ministries and Stenographers Grade 'D' are nominated therefrom as and when vacancies are notified to this Department.

Break-up of Language-wise eand Religion wise Population

3004. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the language|mothertongue-wise and religion-wise break up of the population enumerated in the 1981 Census has been prepared by the Registrar General of Census Operations for the country and each one of the State/Union Territories;

(b) if so, the break up for each religion and each language|mother-tongue, separately in each case; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the break up would be available along with the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The language/mother tongue wise religion-wise break up of the population enumerated in 1981 census is likely to be available by early 1985.

Apart from the non-availability of suitable space for setting up offices for processing of schedules, Strike in some of the offices and delay in availability of Direct Data Entry Systems for data entry for computer processing, the delay is caused since a large volume of schedules have to be handled.

Cement plants installed during 1980-81 to 1982-83

3005. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new mini-medium and large size cement plants installed during the last three years (1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 upto date): and

(b) the extra quantity of cement produced during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a)

Year	No. of Mini Cement plants commissioned	No. of other cement plants commissioned
1980-81	Nil	5
1981-82	2	3
1982-83 (till date)	2	6

(b)

Year	Production of cement in million tonnes
1980-81	18.56
1981-82	21.06
1982-83	23.00 (Estimated)

Deployment of staff for election work in Assam

3006. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI KUNWAR RAM:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of Central Government and State Government employees sent to Assam for election work in 1983 (State-wise);

(b) the number of Central Government employees who refused to undertake the duties assigned to them in connection with Assam election and the action taken thereon;

(c) the nature of incentives, if any, given to Central Government employees who were posted for election duty in Assam; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Since more than 5000 Central Government officials belonging to as many as 30 Ministries/Departments were required to proceed on election duties to Assam, it is not possible to indicate the number of Central Government employees of various Ministries/Departments, if any, who had refused to undertake the duties assigned to them. However, Ministries/Departments have been asked to call for the explanations of the officials, if any, who had refused to carry out the duties assigned to them and deal with the cases in accordance with the procedure prescribed for taking disciplinary action, in the light of the explanations given by them.

(c) All Central Government officials deployed on election duties in Assam have been sanctioned one month's total em-

oluments (i.e. pay and all allowances) and 1-1/2 times the daily allowance to which they would be entitled from the date of their departure from Delhi to their arrival back in headquarters, as a lump sum honorarium.

(d) Since the amount of honorarium to be paid to each Central Government official would depend on the total emoluments drawn by him and the rate at which daily allowance is admissible to him for the duration of his stay in Assam, which also varies from individual to individuals, it is not possible to indicate the total expenditure incurred in this behalf. Moreover, the payment is to be made by each Ministry/Department in respect of its officials and as such no centralised information is available.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of officials	Reamrks
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Government	5094*	*Included 250 drivers of D.T.C.
2.	Bihar	1055	
3.	Rajasthan	152@	@All these were drivers.
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	725+	+included 70 drivers.
5.	Mizoram	30£	£All these were drivers.
6.	Manipur	25%	%All these were drivers.
	Total :	6631	

Details of imported Equipment used in Narora reactor

3007. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of imported equipment used in Narora reactor, the name of the country from where it was imported and the cost thereof;

(b) if the equipment was imported, whether global tenders were floated; and

(c) if so, which country's material was selected together with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Industrial Projects of Tamil Nadu Pending with Centre

3008. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:
SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number and details of industrial projects pertaining to Tamil Nadu

pending clearance with Central Government; and

(b) when these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) At present, 57 industrial licence applications received under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 from various entrepreneurs for setting up of industries in the State of Tamil Nadu are pending disposal. These applications are at various stages of consideration/processing. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all industrial licence applications expeditiously.

Seven Up entry in Indian Market

3009. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the report published in 'Economic Times' dated 19 August, 1982 regarding "Seven Up entry soon" and state:

(a) the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether 7 Up can enter Indian Market; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No proposal seeking approval of the Government for the manufacture of Concentrate of 'Seven Up' has been received.

Applications for Import of Foreign Technology

3010. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's policy for the import of technology for the automobile industry; and

(b) the number of applications for import of foreign technology pending with Government for clearance?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Government's policy is to permit the import of foreign technology for the upgradation and modernisation of the automotive industry and for a fuller utilisation of capacity.

(b) There are eleven applications for foreign collaboration in automobile industry pending for clearance with Government.

Meeting of Indo-Soviet Joint Planing Group

3011. SHRI NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Planning Group is scheduled to be held in the first week of March, 1983; and

(b) whether apart from discussing the question of big industries, this opportunity will be availed of to exchange views to improve rural sector industries?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Indo-Soviet Planing Group will be meeting in New Delhi during 23—30 March 1983 to deliberate on certain Planning problems. As mutually agreed the two sides will discuss fuel-energy sector planning; development and efficient utilization of rail, transport, irrigation and optimal use of water resources, and regional planning.

Germ Warfare Plan by U. S. A.

3012. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has drawn to a news report (Patriot' 18th January, 1983) indicating five-fold rise in germ warfare plan by USA;

(b) whether it is true that some of the activities/plans of US. Government have been centred in India as re-

vealed in recent news reports in respect of outbreak of Dengue fever; and

(c) what security measures Government have taken|propose to ensure that foreign Governments are prevented from misusing our facilities through their aid projects, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) Government is maintaining a continuing vigilance to safeguard the national security. Close watch is kept to thwart any attempts at subversion and such other prejudicial activities.

Joint Venture Projects

3013. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the joint venture projects approved and set up during last year in collaboration with foreign firms and what is the investment by such foreign firms; and

(b) the places where the above projects were set up and the expected value of these products?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). 590 foreign collaboration proposals were approved during the year 1982. Out of these 113 involved financial participation by foreign companies. amounting to Rs. 6280.57 lakhs. The details of the approvals are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre, as a supplement to its monthly News letter, copies of which are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library. No centralised information is maintained about their implementation, which is the responsibility of the Administrative Ministries.

Statement correcting the reply to U.S.Q. No. 533 on 23.2.1983 re. representation by Pulaya Community of Kerala

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Representation has been received for the inclusion of Pulaya community in the list of Scheduled Castes in Kerala in a communication received from the Government of Kerala as 'Pulaya' has not been mentioned in the list of Scheduled Castes in relation to Kerala. Representations have also been received from various organisations against the inclusion of the Pulaya community in the list of other backward classes by the Mandal Commission in its report when this community is already treated as a Scheduled Caste community in Kerala.

(b) and (c). For adding 'Pulaya' at S. No. 54 of the above list alongwith 'Pulayan' 'Cheramar', the existing list of Scheduled Castes in relation to Kerala will have to be suitably amended. Amendments in the existing list of Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes require legislation in Parliament in view of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The above representation as well as many other recommendations, proposals, suggestions and representations in respect of all the States|U.T. Administrations are being duly considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the concerned State Governments including that of Kerala and with the Registrar General of India and in accordance with the relevant criteria. The comments from some of the State Governments|U.T. Administrations are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. The Government of India are considering the recommendations of the Mandal Commission's report in consultation with the State Governments| U.T. Administrations.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कानून मंत्री और गृह मंत्री के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार उल्लंघन का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked for the facts.

I will look into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है कि 14 फरवरी, के बाद एलेक्शन कमीशन ने जो सरकार को नोट भेजा, उसकी कापी मेरे पास है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे दे दीजिएगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं उसको आथेंटिकेट करके टेबल पर रख सकता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give it to me.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Would you please allow me?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have to go according to the rules.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं दो मामले उठा रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दोनों के बारे में पढ़कर बताने जा रहा हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक तो नोट रखना चाहता हूं। आप कह रहे हैं कि आप उसे पहले देख लेंगे । मैं उसकी कापी आपके पास भेज दूंगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no right to an individual Member to lay a paper on the Table unless he is permitted to do so by the Speaker; authentication is required only when he has been allowed to lay the paper on the Table. First he has to give it to me. I have to get it verified and then only you can do it. You have to do it according to the rules.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने दो मामले उठाए हैं। जो नोट हैं उसकी कापी मैं आपके पास भेज दूंगा । यह नोट मेरे पास है।

दूसरा जो विशेषाधिकार का मामला है वह इससे अलग है । नोट तो मे सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दोनों पर अलाहदा अलाहदा एक्शन ले रहा हूं, एक साथ नहीं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रिवलेज मोशन तो पहले आना होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिना फैक्टस मैं क्या कर सकता हूं **(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken note of it. I have taken action on it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to go according to the rules laid down by you. I did it accordingly. I have immediately and promptly taken action, after receiving your note.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार टेक्निकैलिटीज में मामले को न उलझाए।

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी बात सुनूंगा, उनकी बात भी सुनंगा । दोनों को सुनूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कब सुनेंगे ? मुझे तो सुन लीजिए । **(व्यवधान)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, about the procedure, I want to make one suggestion. We will be guided by what you are announcing.

MR. SPEAKER: I am only quoting the rule, what you have given to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir I am referring to the same thing. I am saying, I am pointing out, how when you make certain observations, sometimes they are misunder-stood. I always abide by your decision.

He has demanded for laying of a paper on the Table of the House; yesterday I also demanded that I wanted to lay a particular document of the Government on the Table of the House. That was an important document of the Government; and I wanted it to be laid on the Table. You made certain observations. If you quietly listen to me, the House will know what you want to do; just listen to me. As a result of that—my privilege motion and tabling of the document is still under your consideration. But today the entire Press has reported that it has been rejected.

MR. SPEAKER: If they make a mistake what can I do? They will rectify it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, no. This happened because you did not make it clear.

MR. SPEAKER: This objection you cannot make. It is much more categorical. I made a categorical statement. It is on the record. I think the Press is quite intelligent to rectify their mistake. They are also human beings. The Reporters who are sitting here are also human beings.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have written to you...

MR. SPEAKER: You have given it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, there was some firing in Andhra Pradesh and some people died. This question arose there due to tobacco price. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already allowed it yesterday. I can't allow it now. Why are you trying to raise that point again?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आप कालिंग एटेंशन तो दे ही सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस पर ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तम्बाकू की कीमतों के गिरने के बारे में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो जाएगा ।

That is under consideration.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : एडजार्नमेंट मोशन न दीजिए, तो कालिंग एटेंशन तो दीजिए ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, you might have read in the newspaper about the water supply situation in Madras. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject.

SHRI C. T. DANDAPANI: Sir, you say that this is a State subject. I want to ask clarification about a very important matter. *(Interruptions)*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एक आदमी को एलाउ किया है । जब आपकी बात । . .

**Not recorded.

If an educated person like Prof. Chakraborty can't listen to others, I can't help it. He is intrrupting when other hon. Members make their submission. I have allowed them. Does it behove of you?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, have you listened to me?

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: How? You did not allow me to complete my sentence. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your complaint?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You please allow me to make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No submission is allowed. It is not a question of making submission. I don't think that that is proper. I can't allow that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, it is your duty to see that...

MR. SPEAKER: I am already doing my duty.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Is it not the duty of the Central Government to intervene in this matter and direct the State Government to immediately provide potable water to the people of Tamil Nadu?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I can't allow this.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, water is being sold at Rs. 2 per bucket.

MR SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Water is not allowed, Sir?...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात कहता हूं कि यहां रोज एक चक्कर चलता है।

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, people in Tamil Nadu are dying without water. There is a deadlock in Tamil Nadu Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: What can I do for that? There is an elected Assembly there. There are elected representatives in the State Assembly there and the matter can be raised there. We cannot over-rule this. Some days back, we had Calling Attention motion in the general interest and your Party Members had asked me to withdraw that and I withdraw that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: Prof. Chakraborty, whatever you want to say, you can say. But it should be under the Rule.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am sorry you don't listen to me. You have to listen to me.

MR SPEAKER: How can you shout?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are bound to listen to what I say.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I can't. Under what rule I am bound to listen to you? You please quote that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have given the adjournment motion.

MR SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: On many occasions, the House has discussed State subjects.

**Not recorded.

MR SPEAKER: I can't. It is not in my power.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: You must allow it, Sir.

MR SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The whole city is without water. The people have to be evacuated from Madras. Central Government offices are also located there. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Parliament to discuss the matter regarding the water problem in Madras.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The budget provision has been made by the Centre. Parliament has the right to discuss this matter.

MR SPEAKER: It is not a question that can be discussed here. I can't.

So simple it is! It is not within my authority to do; I cannot do it.... I have got every sympathy for the people who do not have water, But I cannot allow it here; it is not within my powers.....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR SPEAKER: You are welcome to do it. I do not deter you from doing that.

Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed them.

बहुत हो गया है।

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : (सैदपुर) : अब हम लोगों को एलाउ कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये लोग बैठें, तब देखूं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इन को आप ने सुन लिया है, हम को नहीं सुना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन को भी नहीं सुना है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कल की तरह से हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये बैठें तो सुनूंगा।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा अनेक स्थानों पर मिट्टी के तेल का बड़ा अभाव हो गया है। छात्रों की परीक्षायें चल रही हैं। 7--8 रुपये बोतल में भी गांवों में मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है। लाखों छात्रों का भविष्य संकट में पड़ गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल भी बात हुई थी--कैरोसीन, टबैको के मुताल्लिक कल बात हुई थी, चावल के मुताल्लिक भी कल बात हुई थी, मैंने कल भी निवेदन किया था कि बारी-बारी से आने दीजिये।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मार्च का महीना है, परीक्षायें हो रही हैं, इस को सब से पहले लेना चाहिये।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Water is more important than kerosene and tobacco.... (*Interruptions*)**

MR SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The Minister is here; will you direct him to

**Not recorded.

look into the matter concerning water at Madras...

MR. SPEAKER: You send it to me in writing and I will send it to them.

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मिट्टी के तेल की दोहरी प्राइस नीति के बारे में आप क्या निर्णय कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या करूं। सुन सकता तो आप की बात समझ में आ सकती थी।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम लोग सुनना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते नहीं हैं, मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। जब तक हाजमा दुरूस्त नहीं होता, तब तक आप नहीं बैठेंगे। यह रोजाना का चूर्ण हो गया है। इस चूर्ण की आवश्यकता नहीं है, रोटी वैसे ही हज्म हो जाती है। मैंने अर्ज किया था--टबैको का डिस्कशन आ रहा है, कैरोसीन का आ रहा है... (व्यवधान)... आप बड़े उतावले हैं। अब चावल नहीं है, वह भी जरूरी था। कल आप ने देखा, क्या हो रहा था हाउस में। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठते नहीं हैं, नीचे कील तो नहीं लगी है। आप बैठो, बहुत गद्दा है नीचे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, tobacco is not an article which is consumed by all.

MR. SPEAKER: But this is a subject which comes under the Centre. That is why I am saying so. If your subject was under the Centre, I would have allowed wated first. I would have no hesitation in doing it. Why don't you realise it?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On what ground you did not allow me, Sir. I wanted to raise a question on falling prices of Tobacco, Sir, and you did not allow.

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, you don't, realise this. What I said was about adjournment motion. It was not that the subject was not allowed. Why don't you understand? You don't understand because you shout. You must have patience.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: But, Sir, you must hear me.

MR SPEAKER: I hear everybody. Now you two are shouting. You don't hear me. What should I say?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I always abide by your dictates.

MR SPEAKER: If you always abide by what I say, then I will always abide by you. But you shout. You have enough of voice to make me listen without even shouting. You don't even need loud-speaker for that, what to talk of the Speaker.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I just wanted to point out that you did not allow discussion.

MR SPEAKER: I am going to allow that discussion. Be calm and patient.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुनिये।

MR SPEAKER: You don't listen. That is the trouble with you.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir I wanted to point out that 20 thousand workers have been reported killed in Delhi, Ghaziabad and Ahmedabad.

MR SPEAKER: You give me some motion. Not like this.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अब तो रिकार्ड पर जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या ?

श्री राम विलास पासान : सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहूंगा और आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि उस दिन जब इस सदन में यह मामला उठा था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस का ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : तो हम लोगों ने होम मिनिस्टर और ला मिनिस्टर को चेलेंज किया था। आप को याद होगा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन से मसले की आप बात कर रहे हैं। मैं समझने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं कि कौन से मसले की आप बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जब दो मेम्बरों के बीच में मामला हो, तो मिनिस्टर भी मेम्बर है और वाजपेयी जी भी मेम्बर हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या रह गया है उस में।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वाजपेयी जी एक बात कहते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने फैसला कर दिया है। This is not to be taken up second time. I have already said it is under my consideration. I will look into the facts and I will decide according to what the facts are. You are unnecessarily wasting the time.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस में जल्दी की आवश्यकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have my own ways. Not allowed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : या तो वाजपेयी जी सदन को गुमराह कर रहें हैं, या मिनिस्टर साहब सदन को गुमराह कर रहें है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को यह कहते हुए शोभा नही देता है।

What this man is doing. I don't know? You are an Honourable person. I have only said on the floor of the House that this is under my consideration. I am getting the facts.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: After three months you will give your ruling.

MR SPEAKER: Whatever time it takes, I have got my own resources provided by you. You have provided the machinery and I am goint to use that.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह बड़ा सीरियस मेटर, है इस को जल्दी कर दीजिए।

MR SPEAKER: I did not waste even a single minute, what to talk of one hour. The moment he gave it to me, I forwarded it immediately to get the facts.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस को जल्दी कर दीजिए, सर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अच्छी बात नहीं होती है। कोई और बात होती, तो मैं देख लेता।

How can you say?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह सीरियस मेटर है।

..(व्यवधान)..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न मैं इन को कह सकता हूं और न उन को कह सकता हूं।

unless you provide otherwise. Whatever he has said does not form part of the records.

आप का यह गलत काम है ।

I don't agree with you.

इस को पहले ही कर दिया था ।

This was already decided. Whatevere you raised on the floor of the House, I have already given my instructions. It is not relevant.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस को एक्सपन्ज तो नहीं किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर दूं, है तो यह इलेरेवेन्ट ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : फिर नोटिस भिजवा दीजिए, अगर एक्सपंज किया तो ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) आप ने कल कहा था मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वही बात । एक दिन ही तो हुआ है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आज के लिए कहा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कभी आज के लिए नहीं कहा था । एक दिन में एक ही आ सकता है । यह भी उतना ही इम्पोर्टेन्ट क्वेश्चन है । कल आप भी उनके साथ खड़े थे । कल नाडार साहब के साथ खड़े थे और कह रहे थे कि चावल चाहिए । मैं कब कह रहा हूं कि नहीं करवा रहा हूं । कहने का फायदा क्या है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । What is the gain they get out of it? This is height of irresponsibility.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : कभी कभी दो भी होता है । पुराने जमाने में... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पुराने जमाने में लोग बगैर भी रहते थे ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): In Delhi, 1000 *Jhuggis* and *Jhompris* have been distroyed by fire. (*Interruptions*) I demanded a statement from the Hon. Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गया वह, मैं देख लूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब खत्म हो गया है । आप तो बुजुर्ग हैं, काहे को कर रहे हैं। प्लीज सिट डाऊन ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : (हरिद्वार) : मैंने कल अपने जनपद की दो शूगर फैक्ट्रियों का मामला उठाया था... (व्यवधान).. जो कि बन्द होने जा रही हैं (व्यवधान) इनके बारे में टेलीविजन की अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी न्यूज में मेरे जनपद का मामला न बता कर उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों का मामला बताया गया

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दो, मैं उनको भेज दूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : (पीलीभीत): मेरा टैलीफोन बहुत दिनों से खराब है.. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत शीर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का
जो चीरा तो कतरा-ए खूं भी न निकला ।।

Now Papers Laid. Mr. Narayan Datt Tiwari.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATIONS) ACT, 1951, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF SCOOTERS INDIA LTD. LUCKNOW FOR 1981-82, HINDUSTAN PAPERS CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI FOT 1981 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) The Two Wheeler Vehicles (Restriction on Resale) Amendment Order, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 793(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1982.

(ii) S.O. 845(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1982 rescinding the Commercial Vehicles Restriction on Re-sale) Order, 1981.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—6051/83].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6052/83].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) of item (2) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6053/83].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION). ACT, 1951, PAPERS REGARDING EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF TAKE-OVER OF MANAGEMENT OF M|S. NATIONAL RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LTD., CALCUTTA, M|S. MOTOR AND MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS LTD., CALCUTTA, CALCUTTA M|S. GLUCONATE LTD., CALCUTTA, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COIR BOARD FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 834(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Containers and Closures Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 866(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Carter Pooler and Company Private Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 867(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indian Rubber Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iv) S.O. 28(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda, beyond five years.

(v) S.O. 833(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah, beyond five years.
[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6054 83].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English version) under sub-secton (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 857(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 8(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 27(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Gluconate Limited, Calcutta beyond five years.
[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6055/ 83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1981-82 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Coir Board, for the year 1981-82.
[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6056/ 83].

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : (पीली भीत) : मेरा टेलीफोन ठीक काम नहीं करता । आपका टेलीफोन ठीक हो तो मैं बदलवा लूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बदलवा लो । मेरा ले जाओ, तीनों ले जाओ । हम एक ही बिरादरी में हैं, अलहिदा अलहिदा थोड़े ही हैं ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I am really happy, Sir, that you have permitted me to raise this. This is an important issue. What the Minister has done is that he has been extending the period of take-over; and I do not know what is the period of take-over. But the problem regarding many of these concerns, as the Minister knows, is nationalization. In the absence of nationalization, these companies are not getting loans from the banks. There is uncertainty about their future. So, I do not know the implication of this. What is the Minister doing. Instead of nationalization, why are you extending the period of management and control?

I would like the Minister at least to state what steps they are taking about nationalization of Messrs. Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Inchek and National Rubber. This has been hanging fire for a pretty long period, and the Minister himself has promised Mr. Samar Mukherjee that in this very Session, a Bill will be brought for the nationalization of these concerns. But instead of bringing that Bill, here is a notification for the extension of the period of control. So, I would like to know what the Minister is going to do, and what is their commitment about the nationalization of all these concerns.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: The notifications have been placed on the Table of the House. We take note of what the hon. Member has just mentioned.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): No, Sir. There is a commitment. When are you going to implement that commitment?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: If there is a commitment.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You should indicate the time.

MR SPEAKER: There is no question of indicating now.

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF RAMAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE BANGALORE FOR 1981-82 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the for the year 1981-82 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6057/83].

"CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES" OF HINDUSTAN ZINC LTD. UDAIPUR, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MINERAL EXPLORATION CORPORATION LTD., NAGPUR FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the 'Charter of Fundamental Objectives' of Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur (Hindi and English version). [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—6058|83].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6059/83).

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CEMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF INDIA FOR 1981-82 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY, CORRIGENDUM OF ACCOUNTS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION FOR 1980-81. REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audit Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6060/83].

(3) A copy of the Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to Accounts* of Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1980-81.

[*Placed in Library. See No* LT-6061/83].

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

*The Accounts were laid on the Table on 30th April, 1982.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—6062/83]

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (FIRST AMENDMENT), RULES, 1983, BORDER SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT) RULES 1982, CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): On behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (First Amendment) Rules 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 195 in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6063/83]

(2) A copy of the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 155(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1983 under section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6064/83]

(3) A copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (First Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 163 in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1983 issued under section 18 of the Central Research Police Force Act, 1949.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6065/83]

FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF UNION GOVERNMENT FOR 1980-81.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Finance Accounts of Union Government for the year 1980-81 (Hindi and English versions).

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—6066/83].

12.26 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Fifty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE REPORTED FAILURE TO SUPPLY RICE TO KERALA

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): I call the attention of he Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to the following matter of urgent public importance, and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported failure of the Central Governmen to supply adequate quantity of rice to Kerala for distribution through public distribuion system and the action taken by Government in the matter."

12.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): The State Governments/Union Territories intimate Central Government every month

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

of their requirement of foodgrains from the Central Pool for issue through the Public Distribution System. The allotment of foodgrains to the various States/Union Territories, including Kerala, is made on a month-to-month basis, taking into account the availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the relative needs of the various States, the market availability and other related factors. These are being reviewed every month and allocations are made accordingly.

During the year 1982, the demand from Kerala was for 16.02 lakh tonnes of rice, out of which an allotment of 12.05 lakh tonnes was actually made from the Central Pool. This supply from the Central Pool is more or less equal to the normal total annual production of cereals in Kerala. The Central Government is conscious of the needs of Kerala and the fact that it is normally a deficit State, and has done its best to meet the demand to the greatest extent possible. The present monthly allotment of rice to Kerala is 95,000 tonnes and wheat 20,000 tonnes. Thus the total allocation of foodgrains to Kerala for the public distribution system has been kept at a high level of 1.15 lakh tonnes per month. Further, on a request from the State Government, we have permitted Karala to purchase 15,000 tonnes of levy-free rice from non-consuming surplus States like Haryana and Punjab.

I would like to mention, in this connection, that the total procurement of foodgrains in the country which was about 152 lakh tonnes out of 1981-82 crop, though a record, represented only 12 1/2 % of the total production. In the case of rice, the procurement was 7.2 million tonnes which was only 13.2 per cent of the production. The needs of the deficit areas are met by the procurement made in the surplus areas. It would be appreciated that it is not possible to meet the entire rice requirements of the large segments of the population of our country with the foodgrains so procured. Issues made in the public distribution system are supplemental to the availability in the open market.

In spite of these limitations, Kerala has been receiving the second highest allocation of rice in the country, next only to West Bengal. The allocation of rice to Kerala has remained more or less the same even though the demand on the Central Pool stocks has increased greatly due to drought in many other States in the country during the present year.

I would like to point out, in this connection, that the management of the food economy has to be done by a joint effort of the Centre and the State. It is not merely a matter of demand by the State and supply by the Centre but one of a coordinated effort to procure and secure judicious public distribution in the context of the overall food situation in the country.

I can assure the Hon. Members that we are keenly alive to the food situation in Kerala as well as in other States, and are always striving to ensure equitable distribution of foodgrains to all needy States within the means at our disposal.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: As has been made clear in the statement of the Minister, Kerala is a deficit State in respect of rice and other foodgrains. But through you, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that Kerala has been producing rice, rubber, coconut and marine product and meeting the national need and earning foreign exchange also through this.

Sir, food problm has been one of the burning problems of Kerala for many years. I want to draw the attention of the whole House through you, that during the 'sixties there have been violent agitations even in the State due to shortage of food and the problems arising out of it. I even remember one instance in the 'sixties, that during a session of the AICC, that is, the ruling Party, the Congress the members were wearing a badge which said, 'Please supply rice to Kerala; we want rice for Kerala'! That is the background of the food problem in Kerala.

Now Kerala is facing drought also, in almost all the parts of the State. This has been brought to the notice of the Central Government by the State Government and also by various political Patries and the Members of Parliament from Kerala. On the 18th January, 1983 *The Patriot*

reported, "Kerala reels under drought." There were also earlier reports that Kerala was heading for a severe drought. There were many Press reports. But I am sorry to point out that the Central Government has not so far come forward to declare Kerala as a drought-affected State and render assistance to Kerala in meeting the drought situation. This food shortage and the food problem has been further aggravated because of this drought.

In the statement of the Minister, it is said in the second paragraph,—

> "During the year 1982, the demand from Kerala was for 16.02 lakhs tonnes of rice, out of which an allotment of 12.05 lakh tonnes was actually made from the Central Pool."

As regard to the demand, the statement of the Minister is factually not correct. According to the Kerala Rationing Order, the allotment is 320 gms. of rice per adult per day, and half of it for a non-adult per day. The Central Government has to supply two lakh tonnes per month to be distributed through the public distribution system. That means, 24 lakh tonnes per year. But in the statement of the Minister it is said that the demand is only 16.02 lakh tonnes. That is not correct.

The State Government has made a demand for two lakh tonnes per month.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was their requirement.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Two lakh tonnes in month, which means 24 lakh tonnes in a year. But never has the Government of India allotted as per this demand. But it has been allotting 1,35,000 tonnes per month. And it has been reduced to 90,000 tonnes in December, 1981. Even after repeated demands from the Government of Kerala, from various political parties and the Members of Parliament from Kerala, only 5,000 tonnes more have been allotted to Kerala as is made clear in the Minister's statement.' 95,000 tonnes of rice is being allotted to Kerala as is made clear in the Minister's statement. But the situation in Kerala is grave vecause of drought and other things. Besides this the Government of India has forced the Government of Kerala to raise the price of rice several times within the last 7 or 8 months. Arrival of rice in the open market has come to a standstill because of the restrictions imposed by the neighbour States like Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Except Mr. Nadar, nobody else will go on record.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: The private dealers who are having valid permits to import rice from other States, have also been harassed by the officials of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka Governments. There have been several such instances and thost have been brought to the notice of the Central Goverenmnt. Because of that, the position of availability of rice in the open market has further aggravated. The situaton necessitates distribution of rice through ration shops in an adequte quantity.

There are also serious complaints regarding the quality of rice supplied through ration shops. The situation should be reviewed from two aspects. One is that Kerala should be allotted at least 1.35 lakh tonnes of rice per month to be supplied through ration shops i.e. less than 70 per cent of the actual requirement. The quality of rice should be better, preferably it should be bolied rice. The Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation through the Government of Kerala has approached the Government of India for permission to purchase rice from surplus States like Andhra Pradesh. It has been clearly stated in the Minister's statement that the Government of India has allowed Kerala to purchase 15,000 tonnes of rice from surplus States like Punjab and Haryana. But the people of Kerala are in the habit of eating Andhra rice. There is the allegation that Punjab and Haryana rice is not of good quality and that it is not liked by the people of Kerala. So, only 15,000 tonnes of rice has been allowed to be purchased from other States. So, I request the Minister through you to allow the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation to purchase one lakh

[Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar]

tonnes of rice if possible, from Andhra Pradesh itself at negotiated price.

Then there is the financial problem also. The Reserve Bank of India was providing credit facilities to the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation for the purchase of rice from the internal market at the price fixed by the Central Government. This restriction has to be relaxed by the Reserve Bank of India at the pressure of the Central Government to enable the State Government to purchase rice from the surplus States at negotiated price. I request the Minister and also the Finance Minister, through you to consider this point seriously and issue necessary directions to the Reserve Bank of India to enable the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation to avail of the credit facilities to purchase rice from the surplus States at negotiated price.

Similarly, the Central Government allots rice to Kerala on monthly basis but the distribution to the whole-salers and retailers is done on weekly basis. Some months are having four weeks and some are having five weeks. For the five-week months, the problems is that the whole-salers and retails are unable to give rice to the card-holders as is being done in the four-week months. So my request through you to the minister is that the Government of India should either allot rice to the Kerala State on quarterly basis and give freedom to the State Government to adjust distribution wihin the quarter or raise 20 per cent of the allotment in a five-week month.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is only Calling Attention. I think you are not going to put any question?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: I want to ask the Minister whether the Goverenment of India is ready to allot at least 1.35 lakh tonnes of rice as is being demanded at this critical moment taking into consideration the food situation of the entire country, at the earliest possiple and whether the Government of India is ready to allow the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation to purchase at least one lakh tonnes of rice from Andhra Pradesh?

Talking about the food situation, as I have already pointed out, it is one of the burning problems and it had paved the way for violent agitations in Kerala in sixties. Now the situation is again like that. When this Government came into power in 1980, the price of rice in open market in Kerala was Rs. 2|- Rs. 2.25 and Rs. 2.50 per kelogram. Now after three years of their remaining in power, the price of rice in Kerala in the open market has increased to Rs. 6/- per kilogram. This is a serious situation. We consider India as one nation. Whenever there are forces, regional or parochial, which are affecting the integrity and unity of our country, the whole House and the whole country unitedly stood against such forces. We are against all such regional aid parochial forces. So, in the case of rice and other essential commodities, it is a matter of regret that they are not allowing movement of rice from one place to another. So, I would urge upon the Government to allow free movment of rice throughout the country by lifting all restrictions and controls on the movement of rice. This was done during the Janata regime, as a result of which the price of rice in the open market came down and there was no scarcity of food at all. Now the scarcity is being created by the imposition of control by the Government on the movement of rice from one State to another. So, you should declare the whole of India as one food zone and allow free movement of rice from one place to another.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully appreciate the sentiments which the hon. Member has expressed about the country being one. We all view this problem from this point of view. It is truly on this basis that we are functioning, so far as the Central food pool is concerned. This pool consists of what we have procured from different States. There is no question of favouring one State or not favouring another.

There are two basic facts which have to be taken into consideration. Earlier, there was a Calling Attention about the food supply to Tamil Nadu. Now this is about Kerala. I notice that Prof. Chakraborti is

asking about Bengal, Shri Ramavatar Shastri about Bihar and Shri Panikha about UP. So, you can go on admitting Calling Attention about each State, if you like. . . (*Interruptions*) I want my friends to give me a patient hearing for two minutes.

I want to assure the hon. Members that I do not hide anything from them. They have as much right to know about the Central food pool, as I have as a Minister. The Central Government have got no land of their own to cultivate; they do not grow rice on the roof of some house. The Central pool consists of contribution by the surplus States. Therefore, the first point to be remembered is that the size of the Central pool depends upon the capacity of the surplus States, and also their willingness, to contribute to the pool. Now some of the States have shown willingness to contribute to the Central pool; but previously that was not the position. So, the Central pool depends upon the capacity and willingness of surplus States to procure and contribute to the pool.

Secondly, it must be remembered by the hon. Members that this procurement is only approximately 12-1/2 per cent of the total production in the country. Out of this 12-1/2 per cent, I have to allocate to the different States, according to their needs, according to their difficulties, and according to the availability in the market.

If the hon. Members bear in mind these two points, I am sure they would not blame me, saying that I have some hesitation in allotting quotas to any State. These are the two constraints within which the Central pool has to function. Therefore, it is not possible for the Central Government to allocate as much as the States want. One very important consideration may be kept in mind that it is a supplimentary allocation-12-1/2 per cent. The Major contribution of 87-1/2 per cent has to come from the open market. Therefore, it is not possible for the Central Pool to allocate all the demands of the State Governments. Our hon. Members just now said that 12.05 lakh tonnes were allocated to Kerala. Please try to appreciate our difficulty. Last year the total demand by the State Government on the Central Pool was 250 lakh tonnes. We had procured about 150 lakh tonnes for our Central Pool. The procurement was less by 100 lakh tonnes. it is not that we do not want to give. The limitation of the Central Pool stands in our way. The hon. Members may say—why can't you have more? If we procure the entire thing and then distribute, is that possible? That again is not possible.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Why don't you take over the wholesale trade? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The facts are before the House. You may please listen to him.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That entirely is a different question on which we have raised many a warring debate in this House and outside. We have sometimes partially experimented, sometimes to the near point experimented, but we have not yet succeeded. I hope the intelligent Members when they have the control, may try. For the present we have not been able to do so. What I say is quite simple—it was not possible for the Central Pool to allocate either last year or this year or in this month to any State including Kerala to the extent that they wanted. The demand and the allocation has been as under:

(figures in lakh tonnes)

State	Demand	Allocation
Kerala . . .	16.20	12.05
Andhra Pradesh .	6.17	4.39
West Bengal .	21.75	16.40
Madhya Pradesh .	9.60	2.67
Assam . . .	6.00	3.65
Bihar . .	6.80	3.80

It will be seen clearly that it is not possible for the Central Pool to give in full. As I told you the total demand was 250

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

lakh tonnes but in my Central Pool the availability was 150 lakh tonnes. The demand to the extent of about 100 lakh tonnes had to be refused. It is not our unwillingness, nor that we do not sympathise, nor that we do not feel the pain of hunger. We have our constraint—the difficulties that I have placed before the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagoda): You have sympathy but no rice.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We have rice and sympathy. Do not make a wrong statement. I am giving you 1.10 lakh tonnes. I have given 95,000 tonnes plus 15,000 tonnes to Kerala. This is the second largest allocation of rice to Kerala State. Therefore, you say rice and sympathy. Don't say 'only sympathy'.

The hon. Member has said that the State Government, different political parties, Members of Parliament from the State have represented. True. Not only Kerala has represented but all combined from different States have represented. Sir, I assure the hon. Member that it is not that we do not feel it. But as I said in the beginning, out of a procurement of 12-1|2 in the country, we have to make provision for everything including drought, including flood and including other difficulties, and we have given the highest quota of rice to West Bengal and Kerala because they have difficulties. But they should not complain that what they are not getting. Well, their complaint all the time is that they are demanding they are not getting. Every State makes that type of complaint.

Therefore, I may tell them, it is not true that we are not sympathetic; it is not true that we are not giving. We are giving the maximum that we can give. We want only to emphasise that it is only to supplement that we can give. We cannot give the entire requirements of the States that is not possible in any case, and I am not doing it in any State at all.

Now, I have got requests from West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Kerala etc., that they should be permitted to purchase one lakh tonne or so from the market, Sir, I have permitted West Bengal; I have permitted Tamil Nadu. The Central Government has permitted Kerala, Bihar and the other States. But now the question is they want the rice from Andhra Pradesh and not from Punjab as their taste differs. That choice is not possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But Andhra is nearer to Kerala. That is the point.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Firstly, I wanted to reply regarding the taste. After all, whatever you procure, you procure from the different markets in the country. That is what the Government does. Now, we have also to keep in mind the availability of surplus in dicerent States. I have to take into consideration where I shall give the permission and where I shall have the least pushing up of the price in the market. There is a vast difffrence between purchase by the State Government and purchase by the private dealers. For every State Government, the Reserve Bank gives them credit. Regarding the question asked by the hon. Members, I will request them to direct that question to the Ministry of Finance. I cannot reply to it.

I am only saying what happens when the State Government is permitted to purchase., whether it be West Bengal or Bihar or Kerala or Maharashtra. They are in the list of 'B' category in the Railways. They immediately purchase foodgrains and book it They have got cash from the Reserve Bank. So, they come in an big way in the market. I shall have to keep in mind the market conditions and decide which market. I should allow them to purchase where I have got enough stocks and surplus and where their entry in the market will not push up the price. I have also to see the nodding head, the willingness of the concerned. State Governments. After all, we have to work with them. It is they who provide surplus. It is they who contribute to the deficit States. Therefore, Keeping in mind all these things. I allow rice from Punjab and Haryana. These are

very clear facts. I do not hide any thing faom the house.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, one thing for my information. Why can't you allow the private merchants to purchase rice from some other State and deal in their respective State, and not the Government?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Again, I would request the House to keep this in mind that I am only operating the 12-1|2 per cent of productions. This point should be kept in mind. Private trade does come into the picture. But the question is that it is an operation of 12-1|2 per cent by the Government and the rest by the private traders in the country. Sir, by allowing somebody to come in, the price in the market goes up. So, when my friend tells me, "Give me quarterly", I will say, "My friend, it is not possible". Why? Because, you are asking from a man who has got a limited stock with him. Therefore every month, he sees the availability in the market, he sees the price and he sees the Central **13.00 hrs.**
pool position. I could give you figures for the last few years how the Central pool is giving more off-take and whether it is coming down.

We have a drought in the country. The rice production in the country might suffer. We will try to manage still. But you should keep in mind that this year there is a widely spread drought, in many parts of the country. Last year, there was one State affected. We gave it very liberally. This time, I have to take the entire country into account and I have to keep all the 12 months in view. Every month, before allotting, I have to see how much I have, what is the total demand of the State, etc. etc. Therefore, these are the difficulties.

We are giving to Kerala the maximum that we can do, that is, 95000 tonnes of rice plus 20000 tones of wheat for public distribution. This is the maximum we can give. All State Governments have to manage some quantity from their side also. For that, I have permitted Kerala to purchase from the open market.

These are the important facts that should be taken into consideration for any demand that I get from different States for allotment.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: My main question is not answered. Please allow the movement of rice from one State to another.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I have already replied to his question. That reply is that, normally, I have not put any hindrance on the movement. But the question is that for the entire country, the total production of rice is the same out of which State Governments procure and give me, out of which some quantities are procured by the private merchants and they are gone through. Therefore, there is nothing like formal or otherwise restriction on the movement in the country. But as I have said, because of this, the State Governments have to contribute to the Central pool and they have to look to other things also. I have not put any restriction.

SHRI A. NEELACHITHADASAN NADAR: Are you ready to declare free movement in the whole country?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There is nothing like declaring. It is there. Why declare? I am saying, yes, I have put no restriction on that.

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a very important Calling Attention....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why the Speaker has allowed it.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: The reply of the hon. Minister concerned is not convincing. The main problem is that the State Government of Kerala is not in a position to convince the Central Government about the real position of the grievous situation arising in Kerala. Our Chief Minister, Mr. Karunakaran, is very much concerned with some other things, like, elephants, temples etc. etc. He is not at all concerned with the people's problem. That is the main trouble.

I am going to read a letter written by the Chief Minister of Kerala Mr. Karunakaran, of 2nd December, 1982...

AN HON. MEMBER: A love letter.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: Not a love letter. It is a letter stating the facts that a serious situation has arisen in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can give a gist of it.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: There is an acute scarcity of foodgrains in Kerala. Please bear with me; be patient. I will take 5 to 7 minutes only Then, I will ask certain questions. It is a very important issue.

The Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. Karunakaran, addressed a letter to Rao Birendra Singh, the Union Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on 2nd December, 1982....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You change the name as "Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad."

SHRI A. K. BALAN: In his letter, he has stated that the following:

"The Civil Supplies Corporation, however, is not able to enter into any formal contract with the supplier from surplus State in view of the directive issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Civil Supplies Corporation cannot purchase and move rice from other States except with the prior approval of the Government."

Then, again, he has stated:

"We are afraid the food situation in Kerala would go out of control and there will be panic among the general public with the consequent problems for the Government in terms of social upheaval, law and order situation, etc."

"I shall, therefore, be grateful if you kindly arrange to issue formal orders, permitting the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation to purchase rice to the extent of one lakh tonnes from surplus States like Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Karnataka."

I would like to know what action has been taken by the Central Government in response to this letter. This letter reveals the real problems of the people.

Law and order situation might deteriorate at this juncture, the Central Government should therefore take firm decision regarding this.

I have gone through the Minister's written reply but his reply is inconsistent with the Calling Attention.

I can give my reaction. The allocation of rice to Kerala is decreasing. According to the scale of ration prevailing in Kerala, the monthly requirement of rice for the public distribution system is about 2 lakh tonnes.

In 1980, the Central Government had agreed to give 1,35,000 tonnes of rice per month.

In 1981 again, the Central Government gave 1,35,000 tonnes of rice pre month except in December only. In December, we get 90,000 tonnes only.

In 1982 (January-April), we got 90,000 tonnes. In October 1,10,000 tonnes. November, 90,000 tonnes only. December 95,000 tonnes.

In 1983 (January-February) we got 95,000 tonnes. This is the only allocation.

We want really 2 lakh tonnes.

You may be aware that Kerala is the only State which has started rationing system. The Central Government is bound to give sufficient foodstuffs. In this connection, I would like to ask whether the Government is ready to give each and every month 1,35,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala? I would liek to have a categorical reply.

Then again, my next question is, will the Centre at least rush 30,000 tonnes of rice immediately on an *ad-hoc* basis so that the black-market prices will come down.

Secondly, will the Centre give an assurance that from next month onwards, it will provide the agreed quota?

I wish to add that if you give us an assurance of rushing foodgrains to Kerala,

the moment the news reaches the State, the market price would come down. This is the main question I have to ask for which I have to get a categorical and specific answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your questions are categorical. And he will give for a categorical reply. You have done very well. In Calling attention you have done very well.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I appreciate the Hon. Member asking me rather than going round and round and merry-round to which I have replied previously. I have to reply again. As far as possible, I will again try to reply.

I would very much like to give Kerala one lakh tonnes of rice every month. I would like it. But I have explained in detail, in reply to the previous Hon. Member, that it is not possible for me to do that. I have given detailed answer that what I am distributing is what I am getting from different States in the Central Pool. The Central Pool consists of procurement of only a very small percentage, that is, 12-1|2 per cent, sometimes it is less and sometimes it is a little more, and I have to look, as the hon. member said vrey rightly, to all the States who are the members of the entire nation. The hon. Member has quoted the monthly figures. I am happy he knows about the position. It is true that the allocations to Kerala was 110 thousand tonnes of rice till October, 1982 it came down to 90 thousand in November and to 95000 in December and from there the hon. Member will find that, whereas in the case of the other States it has gone down and up from December in the case of Kerala level of 95,000 tonnes of rice had been kept unchanged because we know the difficulties of the State of Kerala. Therefore, I would say that it is not possible to give one lakh tonnes per month, nor is it possible to give 50,000 tonnes *ad hoc*. He has asked whether it is possible from the next month. What I want the hon. Member to realise is this. Eevery month I get demands from different States and, as I told you, the demands are much larger than our capacity. For example. I would like to emphasize again, the demand of all the State Governments put together was 25 million tonnes last year and I had only 15 million tonnes with me, and that, I think, we managed all right. In spite of all this, the State Governments and the people have to manage; they possibly also suffer sometimes, but somehow we are managing the entire country in the difficult times.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can supply a list of demand and supply in respect of the various States this year. That can be useful.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is there with me. I will do that. No problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not now. You can supply—the demands of the various States and Supplies made to them.

SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD: Yes; what was their demand last year, what was the allocation and what was the off-take by them, State-wise; no problem.

To the second point, I would say 'no': this is not correct. There is no statutory rationing in Kerala. A whole State cannot be put under statutory rationing. Never was it done any where. It cannot be cordoned off. Rationing means a particular area is completely cordoned off, nothing is allowed to come in or allowed to go out, and the Government takes over the responsibility to give the requisite quantum to everybody. That is not the case in Kerala. There is no statutory rationing in that State. There are private markets functioning; there is no restriction. I would like to emphasize again that we are giving the maximum to the State of Kerala. They have their difficulties, but our difficulties they have also to share. It is not a question of State demanding and the Centre giving. It is a question of coordinated efforts of procuring by them and whatever is procured, from out of that kitty, judicious distribution. Within our limitations and our wisdom we are trying our best to give as much consideration as possible to the different States.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: One question. I want to know the response of the hon. Minister to the letter written by our Chief Minister, Shri Karunakaran. Prior sanction of the Central Government is necessary for a surplus State to give the surplus rice to Kerala. I want to know whether the Government is ready to give that sanction.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Letters do come to me; not only letters, I had a talk with Mr. Karunakaran on telephone when he wanted my permission. If I cannot help, at least in the other way for giving permission to purchase rice, I should help. I did give it. I do get letters from different Chief Ministers, I do get telephone calls from different Chief Ministers, I do meet them. Even today I am meeting two Chief Ministers for this purpose. But writing of letter does not increase production of rice. What can I do? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lawrence.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: (Idukki): Sir, monsoon is approaching. Normally in Kerala this monsoon period is considered the starvation period. Even starvation deaths have taken place previously in our State during this period. In Malayalam it is called as *Panja Matham*. In that situation, as has been explained by my colleague here, there is scarcity and the public distribution system has crumpled because of the irresponsibility of the Central Government—the irresponsibility.

Now the Minister himself has stated that he is not prepared to procure sufficient quantity of rice from surplus States. He is saying that he is unable to procure without the consent of the concerned State Government.

We are against a single zone of the nation. I am for a single State zone. It is the responsibility of the Government to see that sufficient rice is being given to the deficit States so that they can feed the people of the State.

Kerala is a deficit State. We are not cultivating enough rice. What we are cultivating is enough only for our five months' requirements. But we are producing such valuable cash crops which are being exported to foreign countries and the country gets so much valuable foreign exchange. Lakhs of our Kerala people have gone to foreign countries and they are labouring there, earn and remit to the country millions of dollars. But the Government of India is not giving any regard for this earning.

Unemployment is very high in Kerala — when compared to other States, perhaps it may be the highest State in regard to unemployment. Our traditional industries are crumpling—coir industry, cashew industry and handloom industry, etc. and lakhs of workers engaged in these industries are getting a very few days of work in a year. So their earning is very low. Now, what is the approach of the Government?

Now, the Minister in his statement has stated:

> "Issues made in the public distribution system are supplemental to the availability in the open market."

But it should not be so. What I am saying is that it should be to keep down the prices in the open market. You may be able to keep down the prices in the open market, if only you can give the full ration to the ration shops. But what the hon. Minister is saying is that it is only supplemental to the open market. We can get enough rice from the open market provided we have got enough money.

The question is that majority of the people in the Kerala State have not got the purchasing capacity. Not only in Kerala but in the whole of the country, the downtrodden and the working class and even the middle class people are losing their purchasing capacity and more so in Kerala as there is acute unemployment. If they want to purchase food for their livelihood, they have to spend more, but they have not enough income for that. In the last two to three decades, this public distribution system was maintained in Kerala. As compared to the

other States in India it is a pucca system in our State. Without the help of the Central Government, statutory rationing cannot be maintained.

On that score, Government is not willing to come forward to procure from the other surplus States and to give the agreed allotment to the Kerala State. The Hon. Minister now says that Government of Andhra is not allowing to procure more. I think that is not correct. It is a wrong statement. They have never said that they are against procuring or purchasing from there. But, Government is not willing to purchase from there. When there is scarcity in the matter of rice in the country, it is the responsiblity of the Government which is ruling this country, if they are interested in the existence of the common people, to procure the rice from wherever it is available. But that is not being done.

(*Interruptions*)

So, the first thing to be done is to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. My questions is — is the Government prepared to take over the wholesale trade in rice as well as in wheat?

In the statement, it has been stated that they allow the State Governments to purchase from outside. I want to know which are the State Governments that were allowed to purchase from outside the State and how much quantity have they purchased in 1982-83? Our Ministers, even our Prime Minister and the ruling party top leaders claim that they have achieved green revolution and white revolution. They have said that after these two revolutions, they are going to achieve two-wheeler revolution. In my opinion, the only revolution which they have achieved is a tall-talk revolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That everyone of us is doing.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Government of India is doing that; their representatives are doing that. Instead of tall-talk revolution, they can try to do something to give food for the people.

So, I request the hon. Minister to reply to my questions as to whether he is prpared to procure enough of rice from the available markets in different States and also to take over the wholesale trade of rice as well as wheat and to give the fully allotted quota of rice to the State of Kerala.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I have already explained and replied to almost all parts of his question very comprehensively. But, since to they are put in different forms, I shall have to reply them in a different language. That is all. I have said that there is no unwillingness on the part of the Central Government to help the States. Why should there be any? There is no differentiation between this State and that State. Rather if there is any discrimination or any favour it is for the State of Kerala where we are trying to accommodate to the maximum. The point of the hon. Member is that we should procure more. We are procuring as much as possible with the consent and the help of the State Governments. Afterall it is not a question of any State. They have their own demand. They have their own requirements. We request them and we try to procure as much as possible. Whatever we can procure by our maximum effort we do that and we try to judiciously distribute to the States in time of difficulty. I think, Sir, difficulties are there but the question is that there are States in this country which are purely rice-eating States, for example, Bihar.... (*Interruptions*) Please try to listen me. Any amount of passion created here will not increase the availability of rice in the Central pool.... (*Interruptions*).

Sir, I have replied to the points already. I have said we are giving maximum to the State of Kerala. It is 95,000 tonnes. I have given the maximum to the State of Kerala and beyond.... (*Interruptions*) It is a national project that we are doing. If the members do not want to hear me I have done my duty.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission. We go to the next item—Shri Buta Singh.

13.29 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 15th March, 1983".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan. I have gone to the next item. Don't record anything. Mr. Balan, this is not the way. Please go to your seat first. Don't record anything except what Mr. Paswan says. The Minister has replied and gone. It is not an insult to me.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Paswan.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. If any individual feels that he can stall the proceedings of the House, the Chair will not allow it.

I request hon. Members who are agitated to appreciate that rice problem of Kerala, the Speaker allowed it. There was a discussion. Calling Attention was there. This is not the correct method.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The Calling Attention, in consultation with the Speaker, had been allowed. But the people are really feeling the pinch of hunger. That is why they are shouting. They are representatives of the people. They represent the people. (*Interruptions*) They may laugh. Something must be told by the Minister like, if the situation is grave, Government will reconsider, and so on. But the reply of the Minister is very categorical. He said, nothing can be done.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): He said, nothing more can be done.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The way he left the House....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please; I have passed on to the next item. I am sorry.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, there have been several decisions by your predecessors and Speakers of this House that all answers provided by the Ministers shall be comprehensive.

Sir, do you mean to say that the Minister's reply was comprehensive in this case? I just want a clarification from you. If you say it is comprehensive, I will accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not reply to it. I will not give any clarification. I have gone to the next item. I am not allowing anybody except Mr. Paswan.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is this. All of you should take your seat. On Calling Attention, the rules are very clear. We started at 12-29. Now it is 1-30. That is, one hour. But the time is only half an hour. When any special problems are there we allow even two hours at times.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the hon. Member is not satified, the Chair cannot help. Nobody can help.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't record anything except Mr. Paswan. I do not want this House to be turned into a political forum.

(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

13.35 hrs.

At this stage some hon. Members left the House)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज की मद संख्या 11 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूं :—

1 गृह विभाग के अनुदान पर 16 घन्टे निर्धारित किये जायें ।

2 शिक्षा एवं संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अनुदान की मांग पर चर्चा कृषि मंत्रालय के तुरन्त बाद रखी जाय और उस के लिये 8 घन्टा समय निर्धारित किया जाय ।

3 सिंचाई मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांग पर चर्चा के लिये 6 घन्टे निर्धारित किये जायें ।

4 अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा एवं मतदान के लिये निर्धारित 90 घन्टे को बढ़ा कर 100 घन्टे किये जायें ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपायक्ष महोदय, मैं आज की मद संख्या 11 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूं :—

1 विदेश विभाग—6 घंटे

2 प्रतिरक्षा—6 घंटे

3 सिंचाई—6 घंटे

4 शिक्षा एवं संस्कृति—5 घंटे

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि गृह विभाग का समय 16 घंटे किया जाय इस के पीछे मेरा तर्क यह है कि आज जो देश की हालत है, जिस तरीके से कानून और व्यवस्था पूरे देश में गिरती जा रही है, जिस तरीके से हरिजन, आदिवासी, पिछड़े लोगों की हत्यायें हो रही हैं, उन के ऊपर जुल्म और अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, नार्थ-ईस्ट जोन की समस्या, पूर्वांचल की समस्या, असम की समस्या, जिस तरह से मुंह बाये खड़ी है, पंजाब की समस्या है और जो देश की आन्तरिक समस्यायें हैं, इन सब को सामने रख कर ही मैंने आप से निवेदन किया है । मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सरकार द्वारा पेश की गई । सदन में उस पर चर्चा हुई, लेकिन रिजल्ट कुछ नहीं निकला । मंडल कमीशन का मुद्दा भी रहेगा, दोनों पक्ष के लोग उस पर डिबेट करना चाहेंगे इस परिस्थिति में होम मिनिस्ट्री पर 12 घंटे का जो समय रखा गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह अपर्याप्त है । इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। बिजनेस एडवाईजरी कमेटी के सामने भी बन्धन है । कुल 90 घण्टे निर्धारित किए गए हैं । इनकी लाचारी को देखते हुए दस घण्टे अधिक करने का मैंने संशोधन दिया है । दूसरा मेरा शिक्षा का मामला है । शिक्षा में भी जाति के नाम पर पक्षपात होने लगा है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी है और दूसरी सैन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं । यहां पर प्रोफेसर्स के द्वारा शेडयूल्ड कास्टस और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लड़कों को तंग करना शुरु कर दिया गया है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बुनियादी शिक्षा की मेन आधार होता है । समान शिक्षा सबके लिए लागू की जाए । लेकिन इसके विपरीत आज आजादी के बाद भी पब्लिक स्कूल्स 20 टाइम्स बढ़े हैं । शिक्षा की आगे क्या नीति होनी चाहिए, इसके ऊपर भी पुनर्विचार करने का मौका आ गया है । आपने शिक्षा को चर्चा के विषय में 14वें नम्बर पर रखा है । इसका मतलब यह है कि इसका नम्बर कभी नहीं आएगा और यह सब गिलटीन हो जाएगा । इसलिए मैं बिजनेस एडवाजरी कमेटी के

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

तमाम सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की 75 फीसदी जनता अनपढ़ है, क्या इसलिए इसको 75वां स्थान दे दिया गया है। आज के युग में शिक्षा का जो महत्व है---समान शिक्षा हो, पब्लिक स्कूलों पर बैन लगाया जाये, कपिटेशन फी समाप्त की जाये, स्कूलों और कालिजों में आज जो भेदभाव हो रहा है, खास कर पिछड़े और हरिजन छात्रों के साथ, इसको दूर किया जाय। इसलिए इस पर डिस्कशन बहुत आवश्यक है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पर डिस्कशन के लिए चार घंटे का जो समय रखा गया है उसको बढ़ा कर 8 घंटे निर्धारित किया जाय।

तीसरा सुझाव---सिंचाई (इरिगेशन) एक बहुत महत्व पूर्ण मुद्दा है, इस पर चार घंटे की बहस का समय बहुत कम है इस हाउस में कॉल-एटेंशन पर ही तीन घंटे लग जाते हैं, इस लिए चार घंटे में कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। यदि आप किसी मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड पर चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं तो ठीक से कराइए। इरिगेशन पर चार घंटे का डिस्कशन कोई मीनिंग नहीं रखता है, इसको चार घंटे से बढ़ा कर मिनिमम 6 घंटे कर दिया जाय। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर 10 घंटे का समय बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि बिजनस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने निणय लिया है कि 90 घंटों में बहस को समाप्त किया जाय, उसमें यदि ये 10 घंटे और जोड़ दिये जायें, तो कुल मिला कर 100 घंटे होते हैं। ये तीनों अत्यन्त आवश्यक मुद्दे हैं जिन पर निश्चित रूप से इस सदन में इस सत्र में विचार होना चाहिए। इसलिये मैंने जो संशोधन रखा है वह इस उम्मीद से रखा है कि सब इस को पास करेंगे।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कार्यमंत्रणा समिति के प्रस्तावों पर कुछ सुझाव पेश किये हैं, यह ध्यान में रख कर कि कुल 90 घंटों के अंदर ही कार्य समाप्त हो। आप देखेंगे--प्रतिरक्षा तथा विदेश मंत्रालय पर बहस के लिए जो समय निर्धारित किया गया है, यदि उन दोनों को मिला दिया जाये तो 1म घंटे होते हैं, जब कि ये दोनों एक दूसरे से संबंधित हैं। आज के परिपेक्ष्य में सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ी हुई है। इसमें गृह विभाग पर 12 घंटे और इन दोनों पर 15 घंटे का समय रखते हैं तो यह कुछ अनुचित प्रतीत हो रहा है। मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि विदेश मंत्रालय और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के समय में से 3 घंटे कम करके दोनों के लिए 6-6 घन्टे रख दिये जायं और ये तीन घंटे सिंचाई जैसे महत्वपूर्ण बिषय की बहस में बढ़ा दिये जायें।

शिक्षा के बारे मे राम विलास जी ने कहा है। मुझे यही निवेदन करना है कि आजादी के 36 सालों के बाद, अरबों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद, हम अभी भी कृषि उत्पादन के लिये मानसून की कृपा पर निर्भर करते हैं। यह निश्चिय ही हमारी सिंचाई व्यवस्था की खामियों का परिचायक है, इसलिए इस पर विस्तृत रूप से बहस होनी चाहिये, तथा इसके लिए जो समय प्रस्तावित है उस उसको थोड़ा बढ़ा दिया जाय।

शिक्षा के बारे में मुझे यही कहना है कि शिक्षा इसलिए देते हैं कि राष्ट्र की अगली पीढ़ी शिक्षा की दृष्टी से योग्य और विद्वान बने। हमने कभी निर्णय लिया था कि हम सारे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को शिक्षित बना देंगे, लेकिन उस

लक्ष्य पर पहुंचने में हम आज भी उतना ही पीछे हैं जितना 1947 में थे । इसलिए शिक्षा पर भी बहस का समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये तथा शिक्षा का सूची में जो क्रमांक आप ने नीचे रखा है, इसको ऊपर उठाया जाय ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप की आज्ञा हो तो सर्वश्री पासवान जी और मेहता जी के संशोधनों को एक ही साथ ले सकता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: As you know, Sir, the convention in this House and also the earlier decisions have been that this is the exclusive charge of the Business Advisory Committee to accord priority to various Ministries and Departments to be taken up for discussion. And, Sir, it took about three meetings. First we informally sat with the leaders of all the Opposition Parties over a lunch where it was generally discussed which departments should be taken up and which departments could be left out because they were taken up earlier. An intensive discussion had been held on those departments. It was followed by the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee where the Committee further screened the list and these were the sixteen Ministries which were approved by the Business Advisory Committee. The following meeting accorded the priority also. So, Sir, this is the final list as approved and finally prepared by the Business Advisory Committee. In its yesterday's meeting the Business Advisory Meeting again went back and reviewed the allocation of hours to various Ministries. Originally the hours fixed were a little different from what had been reflected in the Report. They have been able to make some amends. For example, for the External Affairs Ministry the hours were not eight hours, but less than that. But the Business Advisory Committee thought that it should be allotted eight hours. So, the time allotted to this Ministry was increased to eight hours. Similarly, for the Home Affairs Ministry it was originally ten hours, but the time has been increased to twelve hours. Similarly in the case of the Rural Development from four hours the time has been increased to six hours; for the Ministry of Energy, the time has been increased from five hours to seven hours.

Sir, the suggestions made by the Hon. Member for the Business Advisory Committee to consider, but the time allocation made by the Business Advisory Committee as presented in this Report is in conformity with the experience of the time consumed in the past year and also the year previous to that. Moreover I do not find any reason for making any change and whatever change has to be brought about, power lies with the Business Advisory Committee. I cannot change the timing or priority. I will have to go to the Business Advisory Committee. This morning also the Business Advisory Committee met and it was felt that this arrangement is best under the circumstances and in case more time is required for a particular department or a Ministry, of course, the Chair has a prerogative and it can use that prerogative to increase the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan and Mr. Mehta, are your going to withdraw your amendments.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: No, Sir.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendments of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta respectively to the vote of the House.

The Amendments were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th March, 1983."

The Motion was adopted.

13.49 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to establish an Automatic Telephone Exahange at Junagarh, Gujarat.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL (Junagarh): Junagarh telephone exchange is the biggest man-operated in the country. There are more than 3,000 lines in the Exchange. The telephone machinery and the boards are established at three different sites in a building which is on hire-basis. There is a great rush on telephone exchange. Sometimes it takes long time to get reply from the operator. Sometimes more than two lines are inter-connected and due to that the privacy cannot be maintained. There was a proposal for construction of a new building and errection of a new auto-telephone exchange in Junagarh by 1982. Now the building is ready and awaiting for the machinery for new auto-telephone exchange. I request the Hon. Minister for Communications to arrange for establishment of the auto-telephone exchange at Junagarh immediately to avoid inconvenience to the people of Junagarh.

(ii) Need to establish a Super Thermal Power Stataion at Talcher in Orissa.

*SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): The power crisis in Orissa continues due to the delay in the establishment of a super-thermal power station at Talcher. Orissa was previously a surplus State in power generation. But due to the programme of rapid industrialization taken up by the Government, a large number of large and medium industries are coming up in the State which led to shortage of power at present. Orissa grid will have a short-fall of at least 12,000 MW of firm capacity, taking into consideration all projects in the pipeline during this period. The only solution to tide over this difficulty is a super-thermal project at Talcher in Orissa, for which feasibility report has been prepared by NTPC, and site has been selected. But it is a matter of regret that the proposal has not been implemented so far.

Constraints of funds will never be a problem, as World Bank and some other international financial institutions are offering aid for implementing such a type of project. Therefore, I urge the Government of India to make necessary arrangement of funds and expedite the establishment of super thermal power station at Talcher.

(iii) Drought in Palghat District of Kerala

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Palghat district, the granary of Kerala, is in the grip of an unprecedented drought. The failure of monsoon this year has played ducks and drakes with the economy of this district. Rainfall during 1982-83 was 35 per cent to 40 per cent less than normal rainfall. This has resulted in the storage capacity of Malampuzha, Mangalaur and Pothundy dams being reduced to 70 per cent to nil in Meenkara, Chuttiyar and Walayar dams. 62 villages which are affected by drought, have been declared drought-affected by the Board of Revenue. 19 villages of Alathur, Mannarghat and Palghat talukas have also been recommended as drought-affected areas. These villages constitute about 60 per cent of the district.

The main crops affected are paddy, sugarcane, groundnut and cotton. Paddy crops in 500 hectares in full, and 7,000 hectares partially, have been affected by drought. The total loss during *kharif* season is estimated to be about 12,500 MT valued at Rs. 250 lakhs. Similarly, the loss of crops during the *rabi* season is estimated to be about 25,300 MT valued at Rs. 506 lakhs.

The situation in Palghat is indeed frightening, as there is acute shortage of drinking water for human beings as well as for animals. This situation, if continued, will cause epidemics and loss of lives.

In the circumstances, considering the urgency of the problem, the Government

*The Original speech was delivered in Oriya.

*The Original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

should immediately send a Central study team to Palghat to make an on-the-spot study of the situation. Besides, I request the Government that the following steps may urgently be taken: Adequate Central assistance should be provided to the farmers. Seeds and fertilizers should be provided free of cost. There should be a moratorium on the re-payment of loans. Water tax should be waived, and free ration should be supplied to the agricultural labourers. Lastly, nutrition programme should be organized on a large scale.

(iv) NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF NON-OFFICIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FREEDOM FIGHTER HONOUR PENSION SCHEME.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्र : (पटना) :स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना से संबंधित गैर सरकारी परामर्शदात्री समिति की एक बैठक 11 दिसम्बर, 1981 को आयोजित की गई थी । बैठक की अध्यक्षता समिति के अध्यक्ष तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री ने की थी। समिति की पिछली बैठक का कार्यवृत्त स्वीकार करने के बाद केरल के पुनन्प्रा वायलार, आंध्र प्रदेश के तेलंगाना विद्रोह, कर्नाटक के अरण्य सत्याग्रह, पेप्सू के प्रजा मंण्डल आंदोलन, आई० एन० ए० के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों, कुछ अन्य सशस्त्र विद्रोहों में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों को स्वतंत्रता सैनानी मानकर उन्हें स्वतंत्रा सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन देने की सिफारिश सर्वसम्मती से की गई ।

बैठक में उन लोगों को भी स्वतंत्रा सैनानी पेंशन देने की सिफारिश की गई जिन्हें स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लेने के कारण बेंत मारने की सजा दी गई थी । बैठक में यह निर्णय भी लिया गया कि जिन बच्चे बच्चियों का जन्म जेलों में हुआ था और जो अपनी मां के साथ छः माह तक जेलों में रह चुके थे, उन्हें भी स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन लेने का अधिकार होगा ।

बैठक की एक महत्वपूर्ण सर्वसम्मत सिफारिश यह भी थी की जिन लोगों ने जेलों में पांच वर्ष या इससे अधिक यातना भुगती या जो बहुत वृद्ध हो चुके हैं या जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बड़ी ही ही दयनीय है उन्हें तीन सौ रुपये महावारी के बदले पांच सौ रुपए माहवारी दिए जाएं ।

परंतु दुख है कि करीब पंद्रह महीनों के बाद भी समिति के निर्णय को लागू नहीं किया जा सका है । लगता है कि सरकार समिति के सर्वसम्मत निर्णय का भीतर घात करना चाहती है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रधान मंत्री से मेरा आग्रह होगा कि वह समिति की सिफारिशों को पूरा का पूरा स्वीकार कर स्वतंत्रता सैनिकों की मदद करें ।

(v) DEVELOPMENT OF RAGHOPUR IN VAISHALI DISTRICT, BIHAR

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : बिहार के वैशाली जिलांतरगत राघोपुर एक प्रखंड है । यह मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत है । राघोपुर पूरा प्रखंड सालों भर गंगा की चपेट में ग्रसित रहता है । प्रति वर्ष हजारों लोग बेघर-बार होते हैं। केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकार की घोषणा के बाद भी अभी तक कटाव पीड़ितों के लिए कोई पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और न गृह अनुदान ही दिया गया है। आजादी के तीस वर्षों के बाद भी पूरे प्रखंड के एक गांव में भी विद्युतीकरण नहीं किया गया है जबकि उस प्रखंड में काफी संख्या में हरिजन एवं कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं। पूरे प्रखंड में एक इंच जमीन में भी पक्की सड़क नहीं है । पीने के पानी का भीषण अभाव है । जो भी चापा कल हैं वे बेकार पड़े हैं। सिर्फ एक प्रखंड अस्पताल है । बीमार लोगों को कई नदियां पार कर तीस मील बीमारी के इलाज के लिए जाना पड़ता है । राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण योजना के अंतर्गत गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के लोगों

के जीवन स्तर को ऊपर उठाने का कार्य-क्रम भी धीमी गति से चल रहा है। कुल मिला कर पूरे प्रखंड की स्थिति दयनीय है। अतः केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार अविलंब कटाव पीड़ितों के लिए पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करे। प्रखंड में विद्युतीकरण की व्यवस्था की जाय व स्वास्थ्य योजना चलाई जाए। यातायात की व्यवस्था की जाए कम से कम प्रखंड मुख्यालय में अविलंब टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था की जाए और गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के लोगों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए व्यापक कार्यक्रम एवं योजना चलाई जाए।

(vi) NEED FOR SOPHISTICATED IMPLEMENTS TO START OIL EXPLORATION IN PILBHIT, UTTAR PRADESH.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): विशषज्ञों की रीपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के पीलीभीत जिले मे खनिज तेल का सब से बड़ा भंडार है। यह भण्डार काफी गहराई में है। आयल एवं नेचुरल गैस कमीशन ने इस तेल की खोज के लिए 5 वर्ष पूर्व तक लगभग 3200 मीटर गहराई तक खुदाई कराई तथा खोदने वाले उपकरणों द्वारा कड़ी चट्टान के आ जाने से काम न कर पाने के कारण खुदाई बंद कर दी गई तथा खुदाई के उपकरण व अन्य सभी सामान वहां से हटा लिया गया। विश्वसनीय सूत्रों के अनुसार रूस के पास अधिक सक्षम उपकरण हैं। पीलीभीत में तेल का अपरिमित भण्डार है जिसकी देश में अत्यंत आवश्यकता है।

मैं माननीय तेल मंत्री से आग्रह पूर्वक अनुरोध करता हूं कि सक्षम उपकरणों को उपलब्ध कर पीलीभीत में तेल की खोज का कार्य शीघ्र से शीघ्र पुनः आरंभ कराएं।

(vii) ACUTE SHORTAGE OF WATER IN MADRAS

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): The Madras City is facing a severe and serious problem about drinking water. Tamilnadu authorities have announced that water will be supplied only on alternative days. But the fact is that water is coming in the taps at a very low pressure only once in ten days. Even to get this one bucket of water people have to wait for a long time ignoring the other important domestic affairs. Ladies are standing in long queues from 1 A.M. to 7 A.M. without sleeping to get this meagre quantity of water. Outside the water is sold commercially 25 paise per litre. Tamilnadu is already in the grip of severe drought due to failure of monsoons. Tamilnadu authorities are not taking any effective steps to solve this problem. Veeranam Project has been shelved by the Government. If this Project had been implemented in the right earnest way in right time this would have solved the acute water scarcity which is existing in the Madras City. Krishna water from Andhra Pradesh will take another ten years. Hence I request the Centre to intervene immediately to restart the Veeranam Project on a war-footing manner to solve the problem of water crisis in a long run. Now I request the Centre to send some experts to study the acuteness of water scarcity prevailing in Madras City and give massive aid to the Government of Tamilnadu to solve the water crisis immediately.

(viii) NEED TO IMPROVE THE WORKING OF SIR SUNDER LAL HOSPITAL OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, BANARAS.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सदपुर): मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय चिकित्सा विज्ञान से सम्बन्धित सर सुन्दर लाल चिकित्सालय की दयनीय स्थिति की ओर दिलाना चाहता हुं। सरसुन्दर लाल चिकित्सालय पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बिहार की घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्र की करोड़ों जनता के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण चिकित्सालय है। दिन-रात इस क्षेत्र के हजारों रोगी यहां आते हैं, अपना इलाज कराते हैं, किन्तु यहां उपयुक्त व्यवस्था नहीं है।

इस चिकित्सालय में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा आधुनिक औषधि के लिए 550 बैड एवं "भारतीय औषधि" (पी० जी० आई०) के लिए 125 बैड क ग्रांट दिया गया है । उसी के अनुरूप इस अस्पताल में कर्मचारियों एवं चिकित्सकों की स्वीकृति है । इस समय चिकित्सालय में 950 बैड चलते हैं। कर्मचारियों का नितांत अभाव है । मरीजों की ठीक से देखभाल नहीं हो रही है । इस अस्पताल में गन्दगी भी बहुत है ।

पिछले वर्ष कई लाख रुपया खर्च करके मरीजों के कपड़े धोने के लिए एक बड़ी लान्ड्री मशीन यहां लगायी भी गयी । कर्मचारियों के अभाव में वह अभी तक बेकार पड़ी है । लाखों रुपया खर्च करके 6 लिफ्ट लगाई गई । आपरेटर के अभाव में वह बन्द हैं । दूर-दराज से मरीज आकर इधर उधर भटकते हैं । दलालों के चंगुल में पड़ते हैं । उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के साथ छेड़-छाड़, महिलाओं के साथ अनैतिकता की घटनायें बराबर होती हैं । खेद है कि इतने बड़े चिकित्सालय में कोई पूछताछ कार्यालय भी नहीं है ।

इस चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान में क्लीनिकल साइड से हमेशा निदेशक होता रहा । उसका पूरा नियंत्रण दवाओं, डाक्टरों एवं कर्मचारियों पर था । लोग उससे डरते थे । रोगियों की अच्छी तर देखभाल होती थी । क्लीनिकल साइड के ही एक निदेशक स्वयं मरीज देखते थे । आपरेशन करते थे । इस अस्पताल की लोकप्रियता मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल तक थी । पर सीधे निदेशक की नियुक्ति अब प्रभावहीन हो गई है । इतना बड़ा चिकित्सा संस्थान इतने बड़े बजट के बावजूद भी बेकार हो गया है ।

आज लाखों मरीज परेशान व असहाय हैं । कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष है । प्रदेश के अन्य केन्द्रीय चिकित्सा संस्थानों के कर्मचारियों एवं यहां के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में भी असमानता है ।

अतः मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि शीघ्र स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान दें । यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है वरना केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस संस्थान के ऊपर प्रतिवर्ष खर्च होने वाला करोड़ों रुपया बेकार साबित होगा ।

(ix) PAYMENTS OF REASONABLE PRICE TO SUGAR-CANE GROWERS IN RAJASTHAN.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : केशोरायपाटन सहकारी शुगर मिल्स राजस्थान के मेनेजमेंट को भारत सरकार ने अपने अधीन सन् 1978 से लिया हुआ है और इसके संचालन हेतु उस पर कस्टोडियन नियुक्त किया हुआ है । इस क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न गन्ने के शक्कर की रिकवरी, राजस्थान में अन्य स्थानों की अपेक्षा अधिक है । परन्तु, उक्त शूगर मिल्स से गन्ना उत्पादन को केवल 16 रुपए 10 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल ही, गन्ने का मूल्य दिया जा रहा है, जब कि भारत के अन्य स्थानों पर 21 रु० प्रति क्विंटल दिया जा रहा है, और उपरोक्त शूगर मिल्स पर भी गत वर्ष 21 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने का मूल्य उत्पादक को दिया गया था । इस क्षेत्र के गन्ना उत्पादकों ने इस कम मूल्य दिए जाने के विरोध में आन्दोलन भी किया था व मिल्स पर गन्ना न पहुंचने के कारण कई दिनों तक मिल्स चालू नहीं हो सकी थी । बाद में गन्ने के मूल्य में बढ़ोत्तरी अनुदान के रूप में प्रति क्विंटल देना स्वीकार किये जाने के बाद ही मिल चालू हो सका थी । परन्तु अभी तक इस क्षेत्र के गन्ना उत्पादक को केवल 16 रुपए 10 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल से ही मूल्य मिल द्वारा दिया जा रहा है, जो उसके साथ अन्याय है । अतः मैं खाद्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हुं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की स्थिति स्पष्ट करें ।

14.00 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1983-84—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further general discussion on the Budget (General) for 1983-84. Shri Ravindra Varma.

SHRI RAVIDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have very high esteem and affection for my Right Honourable friend, the Finance Minister. I wish I could say that I have similar feelings for the Budget proposals that he has presented.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Very good!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I know that he has a very difficult task, and he has had to do it in a very difficult year. He has made a conscientious attempt, but I am afraid it is his total conscientiousness that has landed him in a very difficult situation. He has attempted to be conscientious as far as the parameters of the philosophy of his Party are concerned. He is, therefore, a prisoner of the philosophy of his Party. I must say that his Budget is true to the philosophy of his Party, that is to maintain the facade and undermine the foundations. This is precisely what year after year this Government has attempted to do with the sanctity and utility of the Budget. In the hands of this Government, the Budget has ceased to be what one has a right to expect from a Budget. It has deteriorated into a sanctimonious annual ritual. The Budget of this Government no longer presents a clear, comprehensive, categorical picture of the state of the exechequer, nor of the intentions of the Government in raising revenue or incurring expenditure. Democracy started from the demand that there should be no taxation without representation. This obviously means that there should be no taxation without the sanction of the representatives. But the Government has evolved a very strange strategy by which every year they come before the House with minimal demands for additional taxation and when the House is in recess, behind the back of the House, they heap a heavy burden on the people through imposts, through additions, increases in the administered prices of commodities. The sanction of the House is taken for granted. The major share of the revenue in a year is raised through imposts that are levied at the back of the House and a symbolic element is placed before the House for debate to fulfil a customary ritual or, should I say, constitutional responsibility if that phrase clicks better with you— at least, it is more uptodate.

There are three methods that are employed. One is imposts and concessions, the other is frequent revisions and re-revisions of the estimates of figures, and the third is frequent recourse to supplementary demands.

Let me take up the imposts first. In 1980-81 the additional taxes that were levied were to the tune of Rs. 262 crores in 1981-82 Rs. 320 crores; the total amount of taxation was Rs. 587 crores in 1982-83, and this year it is Rs. 716 crores, giving the country the impression that the Government is mild, considerate about the burden that it places on the people and in four years it had levied a total of Rs. 1885 crores. But what is the reality? There are two realities—the apparent reality, that they would like to project before the people, and the reality as the figures will show when the revisions are over. During the year 1982-83 pre-Budget imposts were of the order of Rs. 2600 crores and post-Budget imposts were of the order of Rs. 2500 crores. This year before the Budget, my hon. friend and his equally illustrious colleagues—I would not like to say that there are many illustrious colleagues, perhaps, he is more equal than the rest—raised Rs. 2100 crores through imposts. So, even if I do not go into other things, I can straightway refer to Rs. 6,700 crores which have been raised behind the back of this House.

In reply to a question on the 25th of February, 1983 in this House, from three Members who asked the Government to specify the number of notifications in the last three years and in the current year giving effect to increase in levies and prices, the Government stated that—this reply should not pass without notice—in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 upto 15th February,

1983, there have been 35, 68, 53 and 5 notifications issued by this Government levying imposts or raising prices to add or augment to the revenue. Then, Sir, there is one sentence. I do not know whether this has passed the careful eye, hawk's eye of my friend the Right hon. Finance Minister. The sentence says:

> "Any estimate of the revenue effect of these notifications cannot by its nature, be very accurate or firm."

I leave alone the grammetical mistake. I think he has not seen it otherwise it would have been corrected. The estimate of the yield cannot be 'accurate or firm'. The Government does not have before it an accurate estimate of the yield from the imposts that it levies. It is an astounding admission of the manner in which the Government calculates its revenue.

Notifications are issued not only to raise the revenue but also to extend concessions. On the eve of this Budget, my hon. friend placed five notifications on the Table of the House giving concession to small cars and scooters manufacturers worth Rs. 216 crore, It is a very costly penalty that the Government is paying to adopting a delinquent baby in the small car sector, should I name it, Maruti.

14.11 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*].

Then, Sir, I come to revision. The budget estimates are revised and re-revised, and actuals are available only years later. Are we aware of the actuals. The actuals will come later. They are very useful to statisticians and academicians but not to Parliamentarians.

In the case of Supplementary Demands, the hon. Minister believes in hitting a hattrick every year. There are three Supplementary Demands on an average. The frequency and dimensions of the supplementary budget have increased. Thousands of crores are accounted for through these supplementary demands. These items are not always unforessen items. This in the way budgeting takes place. Ad hocism in budget estimates has made Parliamentary sanctions almost look redundant and attenuated. Parliamentary scrutiny and control. There seems to be a new system of budgeting which is from hand to mouth— from the hands of the people to the mouth of the Government, perhaps. Is not the Finance Minister himself perturbed about the state of budgeting, this thorough break down of the system of budgeting, the absence of a system in budgeting? I know he is a very intelligent man, and I know that he is not one of those who revel in sanotimony and in conservatism. I had, therefore, expected that he would at least take some steps, take same initiative to improve and streamline our system of budgeting in the last four years. But he is a prisoner of populism.

Now, take the budget for 1982-83. Every year the estimated deficit gets enlarged in spite of mid-year or quartely augmentation of sources of additional revenue. The House is told that the expected deficit will be 'X'. Additional taxation is levied. But during the year further additional taxation is levied further income accrues to the State, and yet the deficit increases at the end of the year. If this is not done in the middle of the year, there should have been a terrible inflation as far as the figures of deficit are concerned. In the year 1982-83 the estimate of deficit was 1,365 crores. But went up to 1935 crores excluding 1,743 crores given to the States. Apart from this, there seems to be an effort to pull wool over the eyes of Parliament. Take this year's figure. If you look at mar ket borrowings which were originally 3,200 crores, and later raised to 3800 crores the explanatory Memorandum on page 66 says that the total receipts upto the date on which the Memorandum was presented was Rs. 2,744 crores. After that two bonds have been issued for Rs. 385 crores. This does not total upto Rs. 3,800 crores for which credit has been taken. This would mean, that is, if the actual turns out to be different from the revised estimate, it would mean a hidden, concealed, deficit of Rs. 671 crores.

Sir, you have been a member of the Public Accounts Committee and you know very well that generally the revised esti-

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mates and actuals do not go downwards, they go upwards. For instance, I can give you the example of 1980-81. Take one figure, that of customs. I could read the whole list, if I have the time. The budget estimate was Rs. 3,000 crores, the revised estimate Rs. 3,350 crores, and the actuals Rs. 3,409 crores; so, there is an ascending order. But last year, as my hon. friend knows, the corporation tax customs, excise, everything has been scaled down in the revised estimate. What the actuals would be, and what the shortfall in actuals would be remains to be seen.

Coming to public sector units, my hon. friend says that the estimate of profits in the public secor is Rs. 360 crores, as against Rs. 134 crores in 1981-82 Everybody knows, as my hon. friend from Calcutta North East said the day before yesterday, that it is mainly the public sector undertakings that had the benefit of the increase in administered prices, particularly the petroleum group, which have shown profits. We do not have the figures of 1982-83, but if you go by the figures for 1981-82, what is the position? The total profits made by public sector undertakings making profits was Rs. 732.25 crores; the profit of the petroleum group was Rs. 594.70 crores and the profit of the rest was Rs. 137.55 crores. The loss made by the loss-making group of public sector undertakings was Rs. 261.95 crores. So, it cancels out and works out to a loss of Rs. 124.39 crores. I do not have the figures, which my hon. friend may have, for 1982-83. If there is a shortfall of this kind in the actuals, it would mean an addition to the figure of the actual deficit. There has been a lot of jugglery with statistics. My hon. friend comes from the State of P. C. Sarkar .I am not, therefore, surprised with his mastery over the art of jugglery.

The Economic Survey is a very interesting document. In fact, it begins with appropriate claims to give the illusion of progress, and ends with the inescapable admission about the mounting failures that are crippling the economy, making a mockery of planning. It is very interesting reading indeed. In every paragraph the first line talks of the past, 1981-82, which registered an increase, and the third line talks of the future, in which there is hope for even greater increase, and the second line, in between, sandwiched in between, talks of the failure of the last year. Last year's report is not given prominence in the *Economic Review*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you look to the second line only?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Because occasionally, as in the case of the Panel of Chairman, one has to look at the second line, not only to the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In between the lines?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have tried to cull out these figures, and they make interesting reading. The growth in GNP in 1981-82 was 5.2 per cent. The Survey talks of 3 per cent for 1982-83. Agricultural poduction, 133.1 million for 1981-82, 125 to 128 million for 1982-83; high yielding varieties, the target is 51 million hectares; they say it is not likely to be reached. Coal production was 124.9 million in 1981-82; there is an increase of 4.2 per cent in 1982-83; in the previous year the percentage of interest was 11.4 per cent. Industrial production in 1981-82 was 8.6 per cent. In 1982-83 it is likely to be 4.5 per cent. There is a significant shortfall in the production of selected industries. The growth in production in the public sector in 1981-82 was 19.7 per cent; from April to October 1982-83 it was 8.9 per cent. These are figures culled from the second line of my hon. friend's *Economic Survey*.

The *Economic Survey*, in the end, as I said, in the chapter on Taxes ahead, is very realistic. It says.

> "However, the fact remains that despite the increase of 9 million hectares in the irrigation potential and about 2 million tonnes in fertilizers etc., there has not been any significant increase in the level of production of the foodgrains."

It is a catalogue of confussions. It goes on:

> "In the last year's survey it was pointed out that part of the reason for high

growth of industrial production in 1981-82 was the depressed level of production in the previous two years....

"The experience of 1982-83 has once again highlighted the fact that the industrial structure is yet to regain the dynamism..."

"The level of capacity utilisation in most industries continues to be low..."

"Prices of industrial products are relatively high which puts them beyond the reach of all but the few."

These are from the *Economic Survey*.

Towards the end his consientiousness has asserted itself again and he has, therefore, come to this assessment.

The Minister has claimed that there has been an average growth rate of 5 per cent per annum during the last three years. This calculation, as he himself would admit, is based on the assumption that the growth rate of 1982-83 will be around 2 per cent. But, this again depend upon the estimated shortfall in the production of khariff. The estimate varies between 6 million and 11 million tonnes and if the latter figure, the higher figure turns out to be the figure, then the growth rate may be below 2 per cen and as some Research Bureaus have prophesised it may be well below zero. It may be negative.

I, now turn to the Plan. The Minister has said that one of his highest priorities is to protect the Plan. He claims that the Central Plan outlay has been stepped up by 26 per cent to Rs. 13870 crores.

It is one thing to provide. It is another to revise. It is a third thing to expend, and it is a fourth thing to expend wisely. I do not know whether my hon. freind has examined every stage of this process in his desire to protect the Plan. The Plan is a sacred document. The House never discusses the Plan these days. In the olden days the House used to discuss the draft of the Plan, before revision after finalisation, and then the mid-term appraisal. We have passed three years of the Plan. The other day I asked a question about the mid-term appraisal. Do you know the answer I was given? I was told that the mid-term appraisal is in progress and is yet to be completed. The Plan will be over. Like the Bharat Ratna, a poshumous award will be given. When the Plan is over, the mid-term appraisal will be placed before the Parliament. But it is not surprising, you know when the financial targets are fulfilled, but physical targets get eroded because of the erosion in the value of money, then there is talk of salvaging the core of the Plan. Now the core of the Plan has been defined as the 20 Point Programme. It is the core of the Plan. Everything case is frill. Everything else is body, and so,

वासांसि जीर्णानियथा विहाय

just as the body when it is out-worn, old and diseased can be cast away, and the soul preserved so too with the plan Now the 20-Point Programme has become the soul. The esteric of the soul has been introduced and the soul, of course, is. अव्यक्तायम् अनिन्त्यायम् It does not submit itself to intellection analysis, qualification. Therefore, the soul has no quantum. It cannot be described. It is a profance, it is a blasphemy, to attempt to quantify the soul. So, the 20 Point Programme has no quantification. I is a statement of direction. It is a statement catalogue of desirabilities. It is

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It is beyond the concept of time and targets.

MR. CHAIRMAN You have become philosophical now.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In the presence of a Pandit in the Chair, I have no other option. I am addressing another Pandit. So I have no other option.

What is the real situation? Let us take the question of the provisional that the Plan makes. He said that there is an increase of 26 per cent. Last year, he said, there was an increase of 27.1 per cent. I do not know by what mistake he did not keep this year's increase above 27.1 per cent. The hon. Minister has claimed that the provision made last year represented an increase of about 27.3 per cent. What happened in the Revised Estimates? You must bear with me, these are important

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things that the House should know, which should not be put under the carpet.

The Plan provision for Medical and Public Health was scaled down from 122 to 119 crores;

Co-operative Fertilizer factories from 120 to 105;

General Economic Services from 268 to 261.

Special Programme for rural development from 430 to 405. This covers practically all services including the IRDP, NREP and DRAP. The provision has been reduced from 430 to 405. Animal Husbandry—from 24 to 16; Fisheries — from 23 to 18. Khadi and Village Industries from 167 to 169. Machinery and engineering industries—from 128 to 120. Petroleum—from 242 to 143. Fertilisers—from 232 to 209. Coal and Lignite—from 857 to 844. Consumer industries—from 160 to 142. Hydel—from 107 to 103. Shipping—from 103 to 99. Total under industries and minerals—from 187 to 177.

This is the scaling down. But what is the estimated outlay actually made? Yesterday or the day before yesterday, my hon. friend Mr. Barot referred to the IRDP and pointed out how the money provided even in the revised estimate had not been spent. Even if the financial target are reached to the extent of Rs. 79,000 crores and if the Government succeeds and I do not doubt their ability to spend, and they reach the figure of Rs. 97,000 crores, by the end of the Plan, there would have been an erosion of 40 per cent of the outlay on the Plan. The real targets will therefore, be down by 40 per cent. This has been the bane of our Plan.

I know that you are worried about the time that I take and, therefore, I shall not read out to you what the position is after 30 years. I am not blaming my hon. friend alone. It is a national calamity that after 30 years of Planning 50 per cent of our people are below the poverty line. Steel, raw cotton, export and practically everything you choose. If you put together the total target of the 30 years, you will find that the increase reached is 33 per cent for steel, 39.27 per cent for raw cotton and 44 per cent for exports. This is the way the Plan is being fulfilled.

Take for instance, agriculture. The overall production this year will be 3 per cent less than that of 1981-82. One does not deny the drought. But there has been a fall in production inspite of more than 2 million additional hectares being brought under irrigation every year, large sums of money being invested in agriculture, an increase in the consumption of fertilisers and the introduction of high yielding varieties. What has been the net result? My hon. friend will agree with me that there has been a decrease in the per capita availability of cereals leading to malnutrition—a few minutes ago you found the echoes of this in the House-strain on the public distribution system, purchase of 4 million tonnes, worth how many crores of rupees from abroad, reversal of the policy of self-reliance, strain on the foreign exchange resources and discontent due to differential prices? I am very glad that my hon. friend, Prof. Ranga has come when I am talking of the difference in the prices being paid to the Indian agriculturists and the agriculturists abroad.

Now, Sir, I come to irrigation. Through major and minor irrigation projects, we have created an additional petential of 28.5 million hectares. But we are utilising only 24.6 million hectares. The cost of providing irrigation potential for one additional hectare is Rs. 7,000. This means Rs. 28,000 crores worth of potential is unutilised and locked up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have almost taken 25 minutes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I had been promised 40 minutes. I shall finish within that time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The entire time is 32 minutes only.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I had a talk with the Deputy-Speaker. I had been promised.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: That is a mathematical error.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: 36 per cent has been set apart for the Energy sector. Out of Rs. 5014 crores of which my hon. friend was proud, Rs. 2815 crores will go to the petroleum sector and Rs. 2200 crores for power and coal. Allocations for the Railways—my hon. friend, I am happy that you were not there—are totally inadequate. The right hon. gentleman from Malda is threatening that the Railways will have to close down. He did so in one of the speeches in the other House. I am not referring to his speeches which are tapped else where, and on which there are walks-out in other places.

Barring three States, every State has been suffering from power shortage. In some States, the shortage has been heavy, leading even to 100 per cent power-cut on some days.

Now, I shall refer to the small scale sector about which my hon. friend has made no reference. Perhaps with the influence of the World Bank, the small scale sector has become unmentionable. Not only untouchable, but unmentionable. Of course, I know that the Finance Bill refers to it but I shall come to it later.

Recession hits not only big units but also small manufacturers who have less of cushioning, no guardian angels. who can grease palms or twist arms. There are reports that thousands of small scale units are being closed down or are on the verge of closing down or are sick. The All India Federation of Small-scale Industries has decided to start an agitation against the discriminatory policies of this Government. 800 articles were reserved for this sector. But it did not mean reservation to the exclusion of others who were already manufacturing these articles. Is my Hon. friend monitoring the way in which these depredators the multi-nationals and FERA Companies and MRTP Companies are still using these areas as happy hunting-grounds in spite of the reservation? The new excise Rates are likely to hit the small scale industrial units. While the disqualifying limits for items under 68 have been fixed at 40 lakhs for small-scale units, the eligibility limits have been revised upwards from the level of 15 lakhs to 25 lakhs to 25 lakhs. If small units can manufacture items under 68 up to 40 lakhs, what is the *raison d'etre* for your decreasing, that the limit in other cases should be 25 lakhs ? Then again, the new amendment that lays down that those between 5 lakhs and 7.5 lakhs will lose exemption, will again hit the small-scale industries. Perhaps he may not persist with these proposals. I have a suspicion that these are the small sops he wants to hand out when he replies to the debate on the Finance Bill later.

I shall now trun to non-plan expenditure. Non-Plan expenditure, we are told, is decreasing. I must crave your indulgence to point out that even the Budget at a glance, the disc which you supplied to us along with other papers, shows that development expenditure was 59 paise in the rupee in 1980-81 when you came to power and to-day it is 57 paise. I do not think it is lying because an additional. 1 per cent has now gone for defence and another one per cent for interest, the rest remaining the same.

My Hon. friend has made an exhortation against wasteful expenditure in private companies and the public sector. But it does not apply to the Government, perhaps. There is an attempt to create an impression that the non-Plan expenditure has gone down. He claims that it has been brought down to Rs. 21,985 crores for 1983-84. This is a very good gimmick.—I am sorry I should not use that word for my friend. It is I would not say calculated but likely to give the impression that it is brought down. What is the position ? Actually, the total expenditure on the plan went up from Rs. 11,344 crores in the Budget estimate to Rs. 11,987 crores in the revised estimate. But, non-Plan expenditure went up from Rs. 17,875 crores in the Budget estimate to Rs. 22,253 crores, that is an increase of 24.5 per cent in the non-Plan expenditure. And now when you say

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that it has been brought down to Rs. 21,984 crores. Hon. Members will look at your figures only at two lines. They will miss the intermediate line.

Therefore they will get the impression that it has been brought down. But the reduction is from the revised estimate which is 25.4 per cent over the original estimate. There have been revisions in the previous years. If I had the time I would have quoted them. But the revision was only marginal, as far as the previous years are concerned.

Now about prices. My Hon. friend has claimed that there has been comparative stability and the whole sale price index is only 3 per cent higher. But he has conceded that the consumer price index has not been under his rein. I do not want to refer to the arbitrariness in the selection of a point when you talk of point to point comparison. But the behaviour of the CPI consumer price index—with due apologies to CPI—is very important. It has gone up by 8.5 per cent. It has been showing a continuous rise every week. The explanation that the fall in the WSPI (Whole Sale Price Index) will get reflected in course of time, perhaps eternity in the consumer price index, does not hold water. On the other hand, has it occurred to you, Hon. Minister that the gap between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index, according to your own figures, point to point figures, was double, last years, but it has trebled this year—the gap between the two. The Government itself has admitted that the prices of most essential commodities have been rising—cereals, vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat, fish, milk, edible oil, etc. This is your confession. I shall not quote figures.

Now black money. My friend has inveighed against black money. But he is in the company of people who are adept in making white money black who have the Midas touch. I do not want to refer merely to his colleagues here but elsewhere too in different parts of the country who have specialised themselves in the art of Midas—making white money black and black money white. In a recent paper, Dr. Rangnekar has said that two-fifth to one-half of India's GNP is perhaps originating in the black economy. The links between politicians and black money are well known to you. My hon. friend, there have been illustrious office-bearers of your party in different States accusing Ministers of the very same State about their links with black-marketeers and smugglers, and one even asked another to get somebody's house, a Minister's house, searched if he wanted to lay his hands on gold. There is a good deal to be talked about the tontacles of the economic offenders, the princes of the parallel economy, some of whom are politicians. If I had the time, I would have said that this calls for an immediate reform in the electoral system to prevent this country from being held to ransom by the princes of the parallel economy. I know, my friend is a very honest man. His conscience, therefore, must be bring him. But the conscience can act in two ways on the other side: one against discipline and the other for discipline. So I do not know which one he prefers.

Now, productivity. The last year was christened as the Year of Productivity. But what is the situation today? According to the statistics of the CSO, the growth rate of industrial production has fallen from 7.9 per cent to 3.5 per cent. The incremental capital output ratio, has gone up to 6.6. The increase in power generation has fallen from 11.7 per cent to 7.3 per cent. There are hundred per cent powercuts for many days in States. A hundred million mandays have been lost in strikes and lockouts. Will that not effect production? The result has been loss of production lay-off, retrenchment and loss in excise duty as well.

I must say a few words about your taxation measures. You have done the job of darning. Coming from somewhere in Bengal, somewhere near places famous for muslin, I should have expected the hon. Minister to show his skill in the fine art of weaving. But he has chosen to

be satisfied with darning the tattered fabrics of the economy and window-dressing. There is some relief, marginal, illusory relief, for people in the lower income brackets. For lack of time I shall not refer to the raising of the standard deduction and the reduction of five per cent in the tax rate. But most of the income, he is seeking—almost a hundred per cent of his estimated income of Rs.716 crores—is from indirect taxes. One per cent of the people of India pay direct taxes. So, his imposts are continuously on the common man, on the 99 per cent of the people who are outside the net of his income-tax; the burden falls on the common man.

I must welcome some of his taxation measures as far as the private sector, the corporate sector, is concerned. He has made a very bold effort to end the ununderstandable phenomenon of high-dividend-zero-tax companies. I must compliment him for that. There must be a pinch of salt in one's dilt . Therefore, I shall say that this is a very good measure you have taken. So also the new dispensation in which one has to pay first before claiming deduction. There are some very good proposals as far as the corporate sector is concerned. But I shall not say that you have taken away with both hands; you have taken away with one hand and given with the other. More than Rs. 270 crores worth of loss to the exchequer will result from some of the incentives that you have provided.

I want to talk of the Prime Minister's Rural Development Fund....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only three minutes are left out of 40 minutes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Allright. If it is unmentionable, I shall not refer to it. I hope it never materialises....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:..because if it means that all contributions to voluntary associations will dry up and they will be funnelled or siphoned into a Prime Minister's Rural Development Fund which will be a monopolistic agency. Then it will mean the emasculation, starving choking of all voluntary efforts and that is dangerous to democracy.

This brings me, towards the end, to the crucial questions that no instrument of policy or economic policy can ignore, the questions of poverty, unemployment, hunger, illiteracy, disease and bondage. Poverty cannot be fought with unemployment. It will retreat only before employment, the generation of adequate purchasing power, a system of production that ensures adequate production. We need a technology of production that achieves these objectives. You cannot generate massive opportunitities for empoyment through economic giganticism. You cannot solve the problem of rural unemployment by promoting an exodus from rural areas to swell the population of the slums in the metropolises. You cannot generate employment without promoting self employment, without small-scale industry, without co-operatives and without attending to the problems of bonded labour and landless labour. This is what the Plans have failed to do. This is what our Party tried to do when we were in Government. You had an opportunity, a golden opportunity that we gave you by reorienting planning to the generation of employment and the needs of the poorest and the lowliest sections of the people. You squandered that opportunity because you were afraid that it would be said that you were following in our footsteps.

What does the Budget do to promote self employment or small scale or co-operative sector ? I must say to my hon friend and his Government. You promised security to the citizen—you have created insecurity. You promised order—you have given us anarchy. You promised protection to the minorities and Harijans—your regime has witnessed the worst carnages in our recent times. You promised self-reliance—you have opened the floodgates for imports. You pro-

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mised zero foreign assistance—you have heaped a himalayan foreign debt, a crushing foreign debt on the people of this country. You have abandoned all pretensions to socialism. You have consigned the concept of the welfare state to the limbo of the obsolete. You are content with clinging to power through sanctimonious populism, reducing statecraft to intrigues and the ability to marshal the support of the corrupt, economic offenders and the anti social elements. You promised a government that works—you have given the country a government that wrecks—wrecks the economy and would fain wreck the policy of the country based on the constitution that we have.

These days everybody in this country goes and witnesses the picture 'Gandhi'. I have a suspicion that soon the Government may decide to ban the showing of the picture 'Gandhi' as they censored the sayings of Gandhi and Tagore during the emergency, because the example of the old man Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi is indeed a dangerous example. He asked the British to quit, leaving the country to God and anarchy. My friends have created enough anarchy in the country, and the time is round the corner when the country will say, 'Quit and leave the country to God and better hands.'..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you conclude there.

Acharya Bhagwan Dev

ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV: *Sabhapati ji*..

AN HON. MEMBER: Now the God speaks!

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं । बिगड़ती हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा स्थिति को देखते हुये जो सुन्दर, श्रेष्ठ और सन्तुलित बजट पेश किया गया है उसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं ।

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुये स्वयं परन्तु और लेकिन के चक्कर में पड़ गये ।

उन्होंने एक बात कही कि आय और व्यय का चित्र अच्छी तरह पेश नहीं किया गया जब कि उन्होंने स्वयं ही आंकड़ों का उल्लेख करते हुये जो कहना था, कह दिया । यह तो ऐसी बात हुई कि हरियाली सामने हो, फिर भी किसी को नजर न आये इसमें हरियाली का दोष नहीं है, देखने वालों का दोष है । ये विरोधी पार्टी के लोग निराश और हताश हो चुके हैं । इन्होंने अपने काल में क्या नहीं किया ? ये आईने में अपना चेहरा देख लेते ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दोनों देखें हैं ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : इन्होंने आक्षेप लगाया है कि महंगाई बढ़ गई है । क्या यह सच है कि नहीं है कि जनता पार्टी के टाइम में जब यह मेढ़की टोला और एक ही विचारधारा के लोग बनकर मंच पर खड़े हुये थे तो प्याज पांच रुपए किलो थी और बाद में चीनी 14 रुपए किलो इनके टाइम में हुई । चीनी का बेड़ा-गरक इन्होंने किया । यदि आप सुनना चाहते हैं तो आंकड़े देकर हम दलील करने के लिए तैयार हैं । आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था को न समझने वाले बुद्धि के ब्रह्मचारियों ने चीनी का भाव गिराया और उसी की वजह से गन्ने का भाव मिट्टी में मिल गया और किसान को पैसा नहीं दिया, उसके लिए दोषी आप लोग हैं । 14 रुपये किलो चीनी और पांच रुपए किलो प्याज आपने किया । पैट्रोल को पी गये ।

पैट्रोल और डीजल लोगों को नहीं मिलता था, लम्बी लाइनें लगती थीं । आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था का दिवाला जनता देख चुकी है और इसीलिए आप अपने घर पर जाकर बैठ गए, जनता ने आपको घर पर पहुंचा दिया ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रास्फीति को देखते हुये सन्तुलित बजट रखा गया है । श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि बड़ी कुशलता से और बहुत अच्छा बजट रखा गया है । लघु उद्योग की उन्होंने बात कही । गत वर्षों में लघु उद्योगों का बहुत विकास हुआ है, बड़े-बड़े उद्योग पनप न जायें, इसका ध्यान रखा है, और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए प्रयत्न किये गये हैं । ग्राम विकास बैंक योजनायें बनायी गई और उनमें अधिक पैसे रखे गये हैं । नौजवान शहर की ओर न बढ़ें इसका ध्यान रखा गया है जिससे वह गांव में रहकर वहां पर विकास कर सकें । लघु उद्योग बंद करने की आपने बात कही । सभापति जी, वह लघु उद्योग बंद होता है जो बैंकों से पेसा लेकर शराब पीता है, जो मेहनत नहीं करता है । जो नौजवान व्यक्ति मेहनत करता है वह उतना ही उत्पादन पाता है । जो बीज डालता है उसको कई गुना बीज मिलता है, यह प्रकृति का नियम है । उनको बहकाने वाले, गुमराह करने वाले और कार्य न कर सकें इसलिए झोंकने का प्रयास करते हैं । इसके लिए जवाबदार विरोधी पार्टी के लोग हैं।... (व्यवधान) जो गत वर्षों में स्मगलरों और चोरों की वकालत करते रहे हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि यहां की व्यवस्था ठीक हो जाये । क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मधु दंडवते जी और राम जेठमलानी जी दोस्त हैं । आपस में, चुनाव लड़ें हैं , एक दूसरे को इन्होंने सहयोग दिया है । एक तरफ स्मगलरों को बचाने के लिए वकालत करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनकी आलोचना करते हैं । आईने में थोड़ा अपना चेहरा देख लें कि आपकी कथनी और करनी में कितना अन्तर है? . . (व्यवधान)

दो प्रतिशत बिजली का विकास हुआ है । सीमेंट—10.2 और फर्टिलाइजर 9.6 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है । रेलवे, कच्चा तेल, लघु उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कितना काम हुआ है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हजारों की संख्या में सस्ते भाव पर दुकानें खुली हुई हैं । हर व्यक्ति यह चाहता है कि उसके क्षेत्र का विकास हो, और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं । यदि कोई आमदनी का जरिया नहीं होगा तो देश के अन्दर जो हर मेम्बर चाहता है कि उसके क्षेत्र का विकास हो वह कभी नहीं हो सकता है । उसके लिए आवश्यक है करों को बढ़ाना चाहिये ताकि देश का विकास हो । पेय जल, सूखे की व्यवस्था ठीक की जाय यह सब बिना पैसे के कैसे हो सकता है ?

एक बात म धार्मिक ट्रस्टों के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं। काले धन की बात माननीय रवीन्द्र वर्मा न की, मैं चाहता हू कि इस देश के अन्दर काला धन कैसे लगाया जाता है अपने लाभ के लिये जितने धार्मिक ट्रस्ट बना रखे हैं बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने वह उन कम्पनियों मे भी डायरेक्टर और पार्टनर है और इधर ट्रस्टों के अन्दर भी कुछ न कछदे कर पद लिये हुए हैं, धर्म के नाम पर अधर्म का जो काम कर रहे हैं । मैंने पहले भी कहा और वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए है, बाहर की बात छोड़ दीजिए, इसी दिल्ली अन्दर दिल्ली के भूतपूर्व मेयर , * *

सभापति महोदय : नाम मत लीजिए।

आचार्य भगवान देव : आज भी कई ट्रस्टों की सम्पत्ति पर अधिकार कर रखा है। जो लोग खाकी निकर पहन कर यहां आ गये हैं उन्होंने भारत गो सेवक समाज के लाखों रु0 श्रद्धानन्द ट्रस्ट में लगा रखे हैं। आपको अगर काला धन निकालना है और धर्म के नाम पर जो चोर बाजारी हो रही है उसको मिटाना है तो उस श्रद्धानन्द ट्रस्ट, जोरबाग, भारत गो सेवक समाज, सदर थाना रोड, दिल्ली (6) मुखर्जी ट्रस्ट पिछड़ा वर्ग सेवा संघ, जौरबाग, दीवान चन्द ट्रस्ट, नई दिल्ली, राघो मल आर्य ट्रस्ट की सम्पत्ति के इस व्यक्ति ने करोड़ों रु0 अपनी कम्पनियों में रख रखे हैं। आप इसकी जांच कीजिये। बिना उन ट्रस्टों को पूछे उस व्यक्ति ने उन कम्पनियों में अधिकारी होते हुये दूसरी कम्पनियों में उस पैसे को भेज दिया जो मेरठ में शराब बना रही है। डूब मरना चाहिये, धर्म का पैसा, आर्य समाज के ट्रस्टों का पैसा, गऊ का पैसा ले कर शराब बना रहे हैं। इसकी जांच कीजिए आपको करोड़ों रु0 का काला धन मिल जाएगा। इस पर आपको नियंत्रण करना चाहिये, यह मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूं।...

(व्यवधान)

चौ० चरण सिह**

यह अर्थव्यवस्था को क्या समझेंगे...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. I am sorry Mr. Acharya Bhagwan Dev. What are you doing? Please look to the Chair.

आचार्य भगवान देव: सभा पति जी, जो बजट यहां पर पेश किया गया है, मैं समझता हूं वह बहुत ही सुन्दर है। कोई सरकार आती है वह अपने टाइम में देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुये कर लगाती है क्योंकि उसे देश का विकास करना होता है। उसी दृष्टि से उसे भी लगाना होता है।

माननीय सदस्य, रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी ने बीस सूत्री कार्य-क्रम की बाबत कहा है कि वह एक अमर आत्मा है। यह एक हकीकत है। संसार भर में जितने भी वाद हैं वह वाद-विवाद में पड़ सकते हैं लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने जो बीस सूत्री कार्य-क्रम हमारे सामने पेश किया है उससे मजदूरों, किसानों, पिछड़े हुए वर्ग लोगों के तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों का सर्वांगीण विकास किया जा किया जा सकता है जिससे कि वे सुखी जीवन की नींद ले सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी को बधायी देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बीससुत्रा कार्यक्रम को अमर आत्मा की संज्ञा दी। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रखते हुए यहां की गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम को पेश किया है और उसके माध्यम से ही इस देश का सर्वांगीण विकास किया जा सकता है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तनावों को देखते हुए रक्षा के ऊपर जो बजट बढ़ाया गया है उसको भी मैं अत्यावश्यक समझता हूं तथा सरकार को इसके लिए बधायी देता हूं।

इसी प्रकार से इस बजट का अच्छा असर मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों तथा कर्मचारियों के जीवन पर भी पड़ेगा क्योंकि इस बजट के द्वारा उनको बहुत सी राहतें दी गयी हैं। नशीली चीजों पर रोक लगाने के लिये हमने जीवन भर

**Not recorded.

संघर्ष किया है अत: उन चीजों पर अधिक कर लगाकर जो अंकुश लगाने का काम किया गया है उसके लिए भी मैं सरकार को बधायी देता हूं।

इन शब्दों के साथ, माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी ने जो बहुत कुशलता, सुयोग्यता और सुन्दरता के साथ बजट पेश किया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, day-before-yesterday and this morning, so far, quite a good number of hon. Members on both sides of the House have spoken on the Budget.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have have not heard me!

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: What to do? You were late. He is my good friend; I am always happy to listen to his speech. My senior colleague the Minister will reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Minister is a very nice man.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, they have spoken on many points. I will concentrate and give reply only on those subjects I deal with, namely, taxation measures. By and large, the proposals on Customs and Central Excise levies have been welcomed by the Members. There has been general appreciation of the concession in regard to Indirect Taxes announced by the hon. Finance Minister. Criticism was no doubt voiced on some of the specific measures. I will touch upon those criticisms and certain points raised by them.

15.00 hrs.

Dr. Kalanidhi and Shri Bhakta referred to the increase in import duty on viscose staple fibre and polyester staple fibre. The import duty on these two fibres has been raised to afford protection to the indigenous industry, as the industry was adversely affected in the recent past by cheaper imports of these fibres. Further, this is part of a package of measures relating to man-made fibres, blended yarns and fabrics, announced in the Budget. In order to encourage the use of desirable blends of cotton fabrics, certain concessions have been given to polyester-cotton blended yarn and fabrics.

Dr. Kalanidhi seems to fear that the concessions relating to baggage may lead to increase in smuggling. These concessions are intended to help quick clearance of genuine passengers through the Customs. Goods in trade quantities are not permitted to be imported as baggage. Liberalisation of baggage concession should not therefore lead to increase in smuggling. In any case, the preventive machinery of the Department will be quite vigilant.

Shri Maganbhai Barrot referred to the changes in the rates of duty on tyres for two-wheeled vehicles and tractors and observed that the reduction of statutory duty from 60 per cent to 25 per cent was not a real concession. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Member to what the Finance Minister has stated in his speech in this connection. It was stated that the tariff rate of 60 per cent for these varieties of tyres was proposed to be reduced to 25 per cent which was the level of the effective rate of duty existing before the Budget. In other words, the proposal was merely to equate the tariff rate with the effective rate. This is an anti-avoidance measure and would in fact result in a gain of Rs. 12 crore of central excise duty, which would otherwise have not been realised. The Finance Minister had not claimed that the prices of tyres for automobiles would go down as a result of the measure.

Sir, K. D. Sultanpuri had urged that opium cultivation should be permitted in those areas of Himachal Pradesh where it was earlier cultivated. The opium poppy cultivation was banned in the State of Himachal Pradesh in 1954. There is at present a global over-supply of opiate raw materials and steep fall in

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

their prices leading to accumulation of large stocks of opium with us. In the circumstances, Government have been forced to reduce the area under poppy cultivation even in the traditional poppy growing regions in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan from 63,685 hectares in the crop season 1977-78 to about 31,958 hectares in the crop season 1981-82. It is, therefore, not considered feasible to permit revival of opium cultivation in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Shri Moolchand Dass had stated that cases of evasion of excise duty was on the increase. Sir, the Department has been taking vigorous steps against evasion of excise duty. The result achieved in this regard is an indication of the success of these measures. In 1982, 7108 cases involving evasion of duty amounting to approximately Rs. 59 crores were detected. In 1981, the number of cases detected was 5,257 involving evasion of duty amounting to Rs. 50 crores.

Coming to the field of Direct Taxes, I am gratified to find that, by and large, the proposals contained in the Budget have been well received. Some Members have made suggestions; some have sought clarifications and yet others have criticised some of the proposals. I shall deal with the more important of these.

Shri Sunil Maitra, spoke eloquently on Government exempting the trusts of the monopoly houses from income-tax in perpetuity. He got carried away by the eloquence in saying that the Government has exempted from income-tax in perpetuity 300 trusts belonging to the monopoly houses. It is a fact that a little more than 300 trusts have been granted exemption from income-tax in perpetuity by executive notifications but of these 300 trusts not more than very few can be said to belong to a large house. I will give examples of trusts notified in perpetuity and leave it to the House to judge whether they belong to a monopoly house:

1. Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore.

2. Mahatma Gandhi Samarak Nidhi, Pune.

3. Cancer Relief Society, Nagpur.

4. National Association for the Blind.

I am glad to inform the House that exemption in perpetuity which was granted has been reviewed already and notices have gone to each of these trusts limiting the validity of the notification upto assessment year 1984-85. Further, the trusts now being notified are only for a limited period so that the Government can review the working of these trusts at the time of considering their applications for renewal.

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARRO *in the Chair*]

Shri Maganbhai Barot made reference to the litigation relating to the provisions of Section 80J of the Income-tax Act. Rule 19A of the Income-tax Rules which prescribes the manner of computation of capital for the purposes of Section 80J was challenged by some assessees on the ground that it was outside the rulemaking power of the Board. Some High Courts upheld this contention. To overcome the adverse judicial decision, Section 80J was amended by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 with retrospective effect from 1-4-1972 incorporating in the Section the provisions earlier contained in the Rule.

In February-April, 1982, the Supreme Court heard the reference challenging the validity of Rule 19A and reserved judgement. Cases where the constitutional validity of the retrospective amendment of Section 80J was challenged have not been heared by the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court upholds the validity of the Rule 19A, the petitions challenging the retrospective operation of the amendment of Section 800 are likely to become infructuous.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Section 800? Which Act has got so many sections?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I am sorry, Sir, it is Section 80J and not Section 800.

Every effort is being made to expedite disposal of cases by the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Cases involving common question of law are bunched together. The courts are requested to hear on priority basis cases involving issues affecting a large number of assesees. Where there is a conflict in the decisions of High Courts in respect of any particular question of law, the Appellate Tribunal may draw up a statement of the case and refer it direct to the Supreme Court. This helps quicker disposal of controversial issues.

The overall performance of the Income tax Department this year compares very favourably with its performance in the earlier year.

There has been an increase in the disposal of income-tax assessments. The total number of assessments completed up to January 1983 is Rs. 31.32 lakhs as against Rs. 3071 lakhs during the corresponding period of the earliar year. Disposal of cases with income exceeding Rs. 1|-lakh increased to 36,000 up to January 1983 from 29,000 during the corresponding period of the last year. Every effort is being made to recover the old arrears of tax. For example, arrears of tax relating to the financial year 1975-76 stood at Rs| 388.19 crores on 31-3-1976. Out of this, only a sum of Rs. 38.83 crores was outstanding on 31-3-1981. As on 30-9-1982, 47 cases alone accounted for Rs. 29.97 crores of demand stayed by courts.

The machinery for collection, collation and dissemination of information for discovering new assesses and detecting concealment in the case of existing assessees has been streamlined, survey operations have been intensified and, as a consequence, 71,208 income-tax and, 3,239 wealth tax notices have been issued to new assessees upto 31-1-1983. The number of voluntary returns submitted by new assessees during this period is: Income-tax—2,08,775 and Wealth Tax—6,918. Apart from this, spot surveys were conducted covering 4,289 assessees leading to suspected concealment exceeding Rs. 1|- lakh in 67 cases. The number of other cases of suspected concealment as a result of survey is 1,691 and the total concealment suspected is Rs. 2.67 crores.

The total number of searches conducted upto 12-3-1983 is 3,937 as against 4,282 during the whole of the preceding year and 3,746 during the year before that. The value of assets seized upto 12-3-1983 is Rs. 26 crores as against Rs. 30 crores in the entire preceding year and Rs. 19 crores in the year prior to that. The number of approvals for launching prosecutions upto 12-3-1983 is 346 as against 390 in the entire preceding year and 200 in the year period to that.

Sir, after reading this note, I would like to make a few points about some of the friends, who have mentioned certain things —which I have noted myself.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi referred to the hoodwinking of various authorities, including the Income-Tax Department by an industrialist of Orissa, who got a merger of Kalinga Tubes with Indian Metals and Ferro-Alloys Ltd. approved by the court, with a view to getting substantial tax benefits. You all know that he happened to be a Minister also at the time; and probably, he managed to get it done when he was there.

I would like to assure him—by 'him' I mean Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi—that after the matter came to the notice of the Income-Tax Department now, suitable review applications have been moved before the Court by the concerned Commissioner of Income-Tax to seek modification of the Court's order.

Yesterday, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev had spoken at length about the difficulties they felt in Assam, particularly in those backward area. He was particular about TV and Radio being installed there, so that they may be useful for people to get the news uptodate, and so that people there may get Indian news instead of Pakistan news or Dhaka news. That is what he was say-

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ing. We are going to recommend, and I am going to advise the Department which is going to recommend to the concerned Department to look ino this, and see what best could be done as early as possible.

He also suggested that a Central University be started in the Cachar district. But in Cachar district, I do not know whether my good friend Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev thinks a University could be started *i.e.* in a small place like that. I am afraid it may not be that easy to start a University in a small area. Probably it will serve the needs of that area, if suitable educational institutions are started, and a Centre of the University from some other place is thought of, instead of having a Central University being started. But I would stress the need for having technical education which is the need of the hour, and see that proper technical education is provided. We will recommend to the Department of Education about this.

Mr. S. P. Singh has made a complaint that in his area some of the businessmen are maintaining two sets of accounts, and they are trying to make good by maintaining two sets of accounts. I am sure the Department will go into it, and certainly see that proper remedial measures are taken, if this is happening.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It is an ancient complaint.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is happening everywhere.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: He has mentioned about a particular area; that is what I am saying. Steps will be taken everywhere. Wherever we have any knowledge about it, it will be done. It is the job of the Income-Tax Department certainly to look into it. I am sure that the Department will certainly look into this.

He also mentioned that middle-class people should not be burdened with heavy taxation. You might have seen that in the present Budget, it is not so. Actually, the complaint is from the corporate sector. But I am sure the corporate sector has been dealt with properly, because, as has been said in the Finance Minister's Budget speech, though the corporate sector is giving high dividend and even bonus shares, they are not able to contribute to the Government exchequer. Now, by the present arrangement in the Budget, the corporate sector has got to certainly sell out something to the exchequer; and we will get something from them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Something means what?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Thirty per cent of the profit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is, after manipulating the accounts?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: How can it be said? After all, Department is there to look into all that. I am sure, Department will certainly lok into it; and if anything is brought to our notice, with the knowledge of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, we will certainly look into it. (*Interruptions*) He is alleging that we are saving them I hope we will not.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There were interruptions on behalf of some of my friends here based on ignorance; the point is how much arrears have been accumulated and how they have been accumulated. The Income Tax Department has always been there. Laws are always there. How have they been accumulated?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: You yourself are a lawyer, You come to their rescue in the court to get a stay.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I never do that, for your kind information. Please find out. Do not bring me into this. What I do you can never do.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: You, meaning the lawyers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What I mean by 'you' is all the Minister; some of them, what they are, you know.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I can tell you that certainly we will look into the whole thing. When the cases are pending in the courts and they are giving stays, what can we do? We are trying our very best to see that the stays are vacated and we get our collection properly; we are doing our very best With these words, I command to the House to adopt the Budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since you were referring to tax evasion, will you clarify whether there was interference on the part of the Government to stop investigation of tax evasion by the Golden Tobacco Company?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I think I have already replied to this question earlier.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is why it had attracted a privilege. You gave a wrong answer.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Opposition has every right to do what they like. That is not the point. As I have said. I am perfectly correct in what I have said. This is all I can say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, in the short time at my disposal, I will not try to cover all the aspects of this budget; it is not possible to do it. I want to concentrate on a few aspects which in my opinion perhaps have not received enough attention so far in the debate. We have just been congratulating ourselves on the very successful holding of the Seventh Non-aligned Conference in Delhi in which our country and the Indian delegation there led by the Prime Minister had played a leading part; she had been chairing the Conference, as a matter of fact. (*Interruptions*) I am only stating facts; there is nothing to applaud. She was Chairing the Conference. You can cheer her for Chairing the Conference. My point is that there some very important documents had been adopted; some very important declarations had been made dealing, particularly, I would say, with the question of the economic struggle which is going on in the world between the developing countries and the developed countries; and most of the countries, almost all the countries which were represented here belong to the developing world and in greater or less degree have been suffering from the unjust and exploitive international economic order which is being maintained at present in order to suit the needs and the requirements of a handful of richer nations and developed nations;

Now, I take it that our country which is a party to these declarations did not support the declaration simply for the sake of some public posture. I presume we take these things seriously.

The Budget after all, is a very important indication of the Government's thinking and how the Government itself proposes to fashion its economic and financial policies in a way which will strengthen that struggle to which a reference has been made in the documents of the Non-Aligned Movement, because nobody. I think, has any illusions, that by simply beseeching, begging and requesting the developed countries, they are going to listen to the developing countries. They have not done so. They are not going to do it either. They are the bastions of capitalism and imperialism and therefore the developing countries have been compelled to come together and to form a united front which will exercise some pressure in the world councils and try to get this injustice rectified.

Now, practically, everything—that is admitted by our Government also, for example, in the *Economic Survey* there is nothing new—I may say it is an old story, we know from year to year, is also mentioned in paragraph 5 of the New Delhi Message issued by the Summit of the Non-Aligned countries—if I may quote a sentence it refers to—

"....the fact that the world economic crisis in developing countries whose economies are specially vulnerable, has

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led to enormous balance of payments deficits, mounting debt burdens, worsening terms of trade, due to the steep fall in international commodity prices and to the sharp rise in the prices of industrial products which they have to import...."

These are all very familiar symptoms. I think you know that these are all the maladies we have also been made to suffer. All these have brought many of these countries to the brink of disaster.

Now, I would have thought that coming fresh from that Conference, the Government this time would at least put forward some more bold perspective before us.

India is a very big country, India is not like many of the small countries which we were attending this Conference. I do not mean to decry them because of their size. But among the developing counties, India is recognised to be one of the biggest, if not the biggest, and perhaps by standards of the developing countries we are perhaps a little more developed also, due to various historical reasons.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: The Budget has been introduced before the Non-Aligned Meeting.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But, after all speeches are being made and the changing situation has to be taken into consideration.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Next year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Next year? Next Budget?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Next year? Who will make the Budget speech then?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: The Finance Minister! (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: One thing is certain. You will certainly be there to listen.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now everybody knows that we are living in the regime of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Every developing country knows it. I do not know why some times our friends on the opposite benches get very sensitive when this thing is said. It is a hard reality of international economic life. And no less a person than a very big and conservative minded person, who attended this Non-Aligned Conference, who by any standards should described as very conservative and having rightist views, it is President Jayawardane of Sri Lanka, what did he say in his speech here in the Conference? He explained to the delegates, how the IMF, once the Sri Lankan Government had decided to accept the conditionalities which were attached to the loans of the IMF, compelled them to raise the prices of practically all the commodities which their people had to buy. This is on record. You must have got the text of his speech which is more than I have got. I have got only the newspaper reports. He was also quoted as saying that the IMF should have inscribed at its gates, at its here!". "Abandon hope, all ye, who enter here!". It is not said by me. It is said by President Jayawardene.

So, we have of course entered these portals last year. We are all abandoning hope, or are full of hope. I do not know. Now the question arises: does the Budget gives us any kind of a glimer of hope that a strategy is being evolved which will gradually—I do not expect any magical results overnight—mobilise the healthy forces in this country, the democratic forces in the country to resist the kind of economic exploitation which is sought to be super-imposed on us by the international agencies, about which so many countries have spoken including President Portilo of Mexico, who was here a year ago as our honoured guest and who finally took the desparate step of nationalising the banks in Mexico because, he said that high interest rates which are being charged deliberately by the World Bank and the IMF are the main factors responsible for crippling the economies of

the smaller and the developing countries. But I do not find anything here. What I find is that at a time when the developed countries are shutting their doors, when they are adopting more and more protection is't measures, when they went to safeguard their own markets from our countries, at such a time, what have we done? We have opened our gates by announcing a liberalisation of imports. We have taken to the path of liberalisation of imports, which means that you allow those countries to dump their goods in your market, how are you going to fight along with all these non-aligned parters of yours and how are you going to fight against the whole world-wide, global offensive of these powerful agencies? You cannot do it. What a ridiculous state of affairs we have come to! I will give you one example. These tin containers, metal containers which are used by the processed food industry for packing different types of processed food — we export quite a lot of them company which is well knonw for making these containers i.e. M|s. Poysha — that is the firm owned by the Kapadias; they are not small people; they are quite big people—is lying closed here near Delhi, in Ghaziabad for more than one year now. It is closed, locked out or perhaps, closure has been declared, I do not know. And at the same time, the same identical variety of metal container is being imported by us in crores and crores from Taiwan and South Korea. Taiwan, of course,, is a country which we do not even recognise; we do not have diplomatic relations. Taiwan and South Korea are now selling here huge quantities of these metal containers, which were formerly made by this company, Poysha, here in Ghaziabad. What is the use of talking about protecting indigenous industry? I am no friend of Kapadias. But certainly I am very much worried about the workers, who are unemployed for the last more than one year. Repeated representations have been made. I myself have represented the mater several times to the Minister of Industry, but I got no response at all. I am told that it has something to do with the rates of excise duty on these metal containers which make it cheaper for the processed food exporters to import these containers from Taiwan and South Korea rather than buy the Indian made containers, paying the excise duty that is levied on it. I do not find any mention anywhere in the Budget proposals about the impact of excise duties on such metals, which is leading to the ruination of indigenous capacity and benefiting some people, who are importing from Taiwan and South Korea. This is one example. I could give more examples, but I do not have the time now.

In fact the day when the Budget proposals were presented, I described it as a tax collectors scrap book. I said: this is no a Budget at oil; it is a tax collector's scrap book, pasting some scraps into the book, trying to see where money can be collected from here there and everywhere. As my hon. friend, Mr. Ravindra Varma, has pointed out a shortwhile ago, one per cent of the people in this country pay direct taxes and the rest of the revenue has to come from indirect taxes. The ratio of indirect taxes to direct taxes is going up all the time. That is part of the prescription of the IMF also that direct taxes should be reduced and proportionately indirect taxes should be increased. This is a well-known prescription of the IMF. Unfortunately one per cent of the people who are in a position to pay direct taxes, even among them the bigger people I should say, are in a position to carry on a concentrated lobbying in the political parlours of New Delhi after the budget proposals are presented and till the Finance Bill is passed. I know that they are here now. I know Mr. J. R. D. Tata is here. I know Mr Russi Mody is here, I know the representatives of the Bengal Chambers of Commerce are here. They have come from Calcutta. But those 99 per cent people on whom the whole burden of the indirect taxes and the levies falls, are unfortunately not in a position to rush to Delhi and lobby the Ministers.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha): We are here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, this is the position. These budget proposals do not ensure that there will be any new direction towards the growth of the

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very well-known impositions which have somebody will say that Plan expenditure has been increased substantially? That is true. Plan expenditure has been increased in terms of financial outlay but experience is showing us every year and from one Five Year Plan to the next Five Year Plan that in spite of considerable increase in the Plan expenditure, fulfilment of the targets of the Plans is less than 50 per cent. The rate of fulfilment of the target is less than 50 per cent. Why? It is mainly due to three things. One is delay. Delay in the execution of those projects and all that. They should tell us what they propose to do about that. Is this something that we expect must be there? Must it be in-built into our whole system? Is there any monitoring system? Is there any guarantee fo rthe future? Otherwise you just show that compared to last year, this year we are allotting 2,000 crores or 6,000 crores of rupees more for the Plan expenditure. But what is the use if the fulfilment of the target is going to be less than 50 per cent which is partly due to delays, partly due to terrific corruption at all levels and partly due again to the higher costs, the higher increased costs of the imported machinery, under the whole system which is prevailing in the world? So, just by showing some figures like that we do not find any reassurance of any drive towards growth. This Budget is anti-consumer. Not this budget. I am wrong in saying it because these are the new tactics now—in order to try to show that the budget proper is fairly moderate, on the eve of the budget and on the eve of the Parliament session, you pile on your main burden on the people under other heads. The pre-budget impositions must be seen along with the budget; otherwise it is dis-honesty, it is an attempt to deceive the country. Those things I do not need to recapitulate. What has happened everybody knows about that. The main burden of the revenue raising proposals had come long before the budget and even after that when the budget proper has come, they are budgeting for a deficit. At the end of 1983-84, there will be a deficit of Rs. 1,555 crores. I just want to point out to you one thing that those economy. Why do I say that? Because come before the budget on postal rates, railway fares and freights and petroleum prices and all that ,everybody understood those because they were declared openly. But two little points are worrying me very much because they have been concealed even now. One is that there was a surreptitiously raised excise duty on different varieties of coal.

One day I happened to notice in the Revised List of Business that some paper was being laid is connection with that. So, I opposed it, hoping that I would get some explanation. The Minister said that the excise duties, both on coking and non-coking coal, are being increased because the condition of the roads in the Dhanbad coal area are very bad, some money is required to improve the roads and, therefore, the excise duties are being increased. That is okay. But how much are you going to realise from the increased excise duties? They could not give a reply to that question. They said "we want notice" or "we will tell you later on". We do not know it till this day. This is an absolutely dishonest, backdoor method of imposing a higher price of coal on the country, without announcing it anywhere, either in the House or outside.

There is also another case. Sir, perhaps you use a car; I do not know whether it is a diesel or petrol car. Anyway, the price of diesel and kerosene were put up and you said that the price of petrol is not being touched. But the price of petrol has been put up, except perhaps in Delhi and North India, because of the Mathura Refinery coming on stream. Everywhere else the price of petrol has been put up. I asked the Ministry of Energy "What is this? How is this being done?' 'He said "I do not know, I will find out". Nobody knows anything; they are such innocent angels. So, he said: "I will find out". Then he informed me that what has happened is that the cost of transport of petrol, which previously used to be absorbed by the Company, i.e. the Indian Oil Corporation, it has no wbeen decided that the cost of transport should be passed on

to the consumer, which means adding to the price of petrol. It does not matter whether it is 5 or 7 paise per litre, whatever it is; the fact is that it has been increased. I do not know whether the Government approved of it, whether the permission of the Government was taken before the transport cost was passed on to the consumer. That also, I have been told, they do not know yet, they will find out and let me know. Then the Minister told me that the transport cost which they expected to save is Rs. 114 crores per year. Is this not an indirect form of taxation? Is it anywhere shown in the budget papers or any papers? You will not find it anywhere. Wvp

Then I am not saying anything about the small scale industries. So many friends are saying it and going to say it. I fully support them. The change which is made in the clearance, the ceiling limit, which was brought down from Rs. 7-1|2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs, is going to hit so many small scale industries very hard and so many representations are coming. I hope you will re-consider the matter.

Now they are talking very often about the need for discipline in the economy, and most of the lectures are delivered to the State Governments, the most indisciplined of course being the Central Government itself. Now I would ask the Minister whether it is a fact or not that the financial institutions, the Central Government financial institutions, which were set up essentially for a promotional role, and which are supposed to have some social responsibilities to perform, is it not a fact that it is being found that these financial institutions have been surreptitiously acting as accomplices of certain big powerful business groups, by selling to them whole blocks of shares, which these financial institutions held in certain companies, selling them clandestinely, without informing the public, without informing the shareholders, selling them at a high premium, and perhaps on some consideration I am sure, to enable those big groups to corner certain other companies? Editorials have appeared about this. We have been told now that the Ministry has instructed the financial institutions that in future they are not to sell those shares, the selling of large blocks of shares should not be done, without the consent of the Ministry. Would you tell me just what these financial institutions are for?

I am reminded of the famous LIC deal of Haridas Mundhra, when they were pulled up and hauled up before the House, and the credit for that really at that time went to Shri Feroze Gandhi, when the whole thing was uncovered as to how the LIC funds were being diverted to one--I could not call him an industrialist—some type of speculator, a big speculator in shares, Shri Haridas Mundhra. Some people's heads had to roll for that. Now we find that financial institutions are selling large blocks of shares of companies without any public announcement, without telling the share holders or anybody. They are selling them to other big groups who want to control certain other companies. This is a sordid malpractice. Had any private person been caught doing this kind of a thing, he would have been liable to heavy punishment. But these financial institutions and the gentlemen who run them have gone scot-free. And you are lecturing about discipline in the economy or indiscipline in the economy to other people. One particular deal has just been struck or is in the process of being struck. I hope they will tell us something about it. It is between Mahindra and Mahindra and the Indian Aluminium Co. The Indian Aluminium Company, of course, is a subsidiary or a branch of a multi-national Canadian Company. We know Mahindra and Mahindra very well. What is this deal? Who has sanctioned it? What is the valuation of the shares? How many shares of one are going to be exchanged for shares of another? Who has been appointed to do this valuation? Have you approved of these things? What about the fate of the share holders? They know nothing about it. So, where are we coming to? We are coming to a very dangerous state of affairs. That is all I can say.

I have a few more points to say.

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It seems that same companies which were referred to by the Finance Minister, in spite of high profits and dividend, have reduced their tax liability to zero. They are paying no tax at all. It seems that out of 250 giant companies which are listed in many journals and all that, there are at least 60 such companies which were showing zero tax liability. Others may not be showing zero but they were showing tax liability far below the statutory minimum which they are supposed to pay. Now he has been trying to do something to plug that loophole because it has become too glaring. It is so ridiculous. How do you expect people in the country to swallow this? Birla Companies and Tata Companies are not paying a single pie as tax whereas the people are to pay tax every year on all sorts of commodities and things! Of course, Government does not have the honesty to tell us who is responsible for this state of affairs, who gave them in the past years such a terrific erray of concessions and facilities which enabled them to enjoy this and enabled intelligent people like Shri Palkhiwala in Bombay to see to it that Tatas and other Companies will not have to pay a single pie as tax? Who is responsible for it? Who colluded with them and enabled them to do such a thing? How much revenue have you lost on that account? Now you are making this new proposal which of course, I welcome, though it does not go very far—that atleast 30 per cent of their profit, pre-concession profit, must be taxed. They will have to pay tax on that. Some economic journals have calculated that those 60 giant companies who were paying no tax at all, will now have to pay altogether Rs. 33.4 crores. I was wondering why these people were not shouting very much about this. I should have expected them to raise a hue and cry, a big clamour. But we do not find anything like that. It seems that they have the capacity to digest this kind of thing quite easily. What are they shouting about? They are shouting about your bringing within the tax net their expenditure on travelling guest houses and on advertisements. This hurts them the most. But they are not worrying about the business of paying tax on 30 per cent of their profits So, you have compensated them immediately by increasing the depreciation allowance substantially which will give companies a saving of Rs. 155 crores in a year.

You have reduced the bank rates from 19.5 per cent to 18 per cent. This also baffles my imagination. At a time when you are unable to fight inflation and when you cannot keep your head above the water and inflation is drowning you, you are talking so much all these days about the need for credit squeeze and a tight money policy so that this inflation can be kept in check. Now, under the pressure of tycoons of big business, you have reduced the bank rate so that more money will be available to them because they claim that they have not got enough resources, which is all a big bluff and everybody knows about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just five minutes more.

I must say one thing. When the crisis in the oil world came, you remember at that time, when the OPEC was formed and the Gulf countries and the Arab countries came together and started escalating the prices of oil up and up and up and up, there was a disastrous effect on the economies of many countries. It was really an unprecedented development and it hurts us also. And every year, we are told that the main reason for this tremendous balance of payment deficit is the bill for oil imports. Not a word is said today about the fact that the oil prices are collapsing. When the oil prices were being raised, it was such a big issue. Today, before the OPEC countries did anything, the non-OPEC countries—Great Britain which is producing North Sea oil now, Nigeria, Mexico—all announced substantial cuts in their oil prices. Then came the OPEC countries which have now reduced their prices to dollars 29 a barrel and the Soviet Union which is the single largest producer of oil in the world has also an-

nounced, today, a cut in its price. What is its implications for your import bill and your balance of payment deficit? You do not say a single word about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You say yesterday it came.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You say something. You are taxing people because you have to meet the deficit. You say "We have to go to the IMF with a begging bowl to meet the balance of payment deficit." But due to these factors which have come into play, there is glut in oil. It is very good that we have also stepped up our own exploration and all that. It should have been done much earlier. It does not matter. But now the substantial import which we have to get from outside will come much cheaper now. You will be saving about Rs. 750 crores if your quantity of import remains the same as it was during last year or your quantity of import may go down also But there is not a word about it. Coming to the OPEC balance of payment. The OPEC balance of payment in 1980-81 was a surplus of $ 60, billion and in 1982, the OPEC has got a deficit of $ 18 billions. From a surplus of $ 60 billions, they have gone to a deficit of $ 18 billions. Has it no connotation for its impact on the world economy and the economies of the developing countries and the oil consuming countries? The Minister does not think it necessary to make even a mention of such a "small matter" in his speech. As a matter of fact, the erosion of our foreign exchange reserves also will be very much slowed down now. because of the tremendous fall in the oil prices. Not a hint of it, at all, in this Budget.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Only yesterday oil price came down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is all. The fall suddenly started yesterday? There is no intelligence service in your Government? You do not know what is going to happen? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Unless it is finalized there, how can we know it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All right. In your reply to the debate, let us hear something about it. The point is, you are not prepared to give a single pie as relief to the consumer—whether it is diesel or kerosene or petrol or anything. Even if oil prices crash in the world, you are not prepared to give a single pie of relief to the consumer. Neither to the common people who consume kerosene nor to the farmers by whom you swear night and day who consumer diesel.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: What about development expenditure which is going up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes. Development expenditure is going up.

AN HON. MEMBER: Then you start black-marketing.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Lastly there is one other point which I should mention. I have not dealt with so many points that my friends have dealt with, all these questions of prices, the whole sale prices and retail prices. Every year we talk about them. Nothing is going to come from a scrap book. Out of the scrap book, these basic things can never change. They will not change!

I am charging this Government of deliberately depreciating the value of the rupee. It is being done deliberately. Only two years ago, a dollar was equal to Rs. 8. Now it has come to Rs. 10. It means a fall of 15 per cent in one year, 30 per cent in the last three years. Now we are always told that the rupee is first of all linked with the sterling. Because sterling is the currency of intervention and rupee floats against a basket of currencies which includes the dollar, the mark the yen etc. If you study this matter, you will find that in previous years, the exchange rate of the rupee—with the sterling of course, it kept on being changed — but it was always done in such a way that the over-all value in terms of the dollar was kept round about Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 8 per dollar. Because you are linked with the sterling and the sterling is depreciating against the dollar, it does not

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follow that the rupee must also go downhill with the sterling right down into the abyss. It is a question of how our people who are looking to the finances or the currency of our country, appreciate the real interests of our own economy. Previously, we had some cushion for compensation. That is to say that, if frequent changes took place in the sterling rupee ratio, then against the other basket of currencies, we used to get some compensation. Now this whole thing has been changed in the name of realistic exchange rates, another prescription of the IMF, that we must have realistic exchange rates. Realistic for whom? Realistic to serve the interests of the people whose currency is the dollar, or mark or yen! Not realistic for us. And now at a time of international recession, when we are at the receiving end of this exploitation, when our imports are not allowed access to the markets of those richer countries and when they are trying to dump their goods into our markets and when our indigenous industries, many of them, are facing grave dangers—it is not something I am saying, so many people have started saying it, so many industrialists in the country also have started shouting now because they are feeling the pinch, "Where are you going how far are you going?" Think over it. You are not compelled to take all instalments of IMF loan. There is nothing in that agreement which binds you to do it. It was stated here by Mr. Venkatraman at the time of concluding the agreement that after some time if we find that it is not working to our interests, we will consider whether we will take further instalments or not.

I would like to conclude by saying that in this critical situation when oil prices are cashing, are you going to give us some relief, as far as oil import bill is concerned? And when you have signed a very noble document in the Seventh Non-aligned Summit saying that we have to get together and fight, we have to resist, we have to oppose this kind of imposing these conditions of exploitation on us, at least muster some courage and say that we are going to get out of the trap of the IMF. We have taken some money. We do not want to take any more. Let us rely on some other sources. I have many suggestions to make. If you allow me to speak for another one hour, I can tell you many things. Let us have some seminar to discuss these things. Please do something about it.

The Budget cannot be supported. It is only a miserable scrap book trying to take money from this person's pocket and that person's pocket, making a show of taking something from the capitalists and with the other hand giving them big concessions again. Meanwhile, the price position is going from bad to worse. The common people are suffering and the Central Government employees are offered this carrot of a Pay Commission which takes from three to four years always to complete its labour.

16.00 hrs.

The meaning of the Pay Commission is that these employees working in the Railways—17 lakhs of people work in the Railways—Posts and Telegraphs and the civilian workers in the defence establishments in which you, Sir, are interested, are not to be treated as industrial workers. Pay Commission means that they are a category apart, they are not treated as industrial workers, they have to be treated as departmental employees of the Government on a different plane. And they have been saying all along that they are not going to accept another Pay Commission. They want that they should be brought on a par with public sector. Are Railways not in public sector? But they have tried to keep them out of it. Apart from the fact that they have not paid them yet the dearness allowance due to them, they are dangling this carrot of 'Pay Commission' and they expect them to keep quiet.

AN HON. MEMBER: The employees are rejecting it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They are rejecting it. They are committed to reject it, and the Government knew it. Before making this announcement, the Government knew that all the Central Govern-

ment employees' organizations have said that they will not accept the Pay Commission, but without caring for their views, wihout any discussion or consultation with them, they announced it here: 'Pay Comission'. A great thing they have done!

Anyway, this is what I have to say. But this Budget has to be—what can I say? We have not got the strength ,of course, to reject it. The people of the country have to reject it. In any case, it is a very retrograde type of Budget which does not fit in either with the Non-Aligned Summit's high declarations or with their professions of self-reliance and independence.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman, there are only two Ministers of State here. There is no Cabinet Minister present in the House when this important discussion is going on. You should direct the Government that at least two Cabinet Ministers should be present here by turn.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: At least one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: The Finance Minister is locked up in the Rajya Sabha. The same discussion is going on there also.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: The Defence Minister is coming.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I was hearing his speech in my room.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): The Union Budget presented by the Finance Minister has ,as usual, reveived mixed reception in this House as well as outside since it is difficult to distinguish politics and ideology from economics in such matters of national signicance. A pure objective analysis of the Budget, however, would reveal its ingenuity, balanced approach and accomplishments of a neat performance in difficult circumstances.

1982-83 was indeed a very difficult year marked by a severe drought and other natural calamities in different parts of the country. Drought not only lowers the purchasing power of the farmers but also affects power generation and has an adverse effect on external payment. It also calls for an increase of relief expenditure and at the same time reduces the resource base. But the country has come through it without too much damage to the productive structure and achieved a remarkable success in containing price inflation. The Government has been able to maintain the tempo of investment. The emphasis of monetary policy was on the need for restraint while at the same time it sought to meet productive requirement for credit.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*].

Action was taken to build up stocks and improve the availability of foodgrains through timely imports.

As against an increase of 5.5 per cent in agricultural production during 1981-82, it is likely to decline by about 3 per cent. in 1982-83 owing to the set back in Kharif crop. The prospects of Rabi also are bound to be affected. The Government had to provide a record amount by way of assistance for natural calamities during the year and also the Government has to see to the basic soundness of agricultural strategy of extending the irrigated areas, encouraging the use of fertiliser and high yielding varities, widening the credit network and ensuring a fair, remunerative and productive price for the major crops which are being maintained all these years.

The Finance Minister has kept in view the geo-political situation and the increasing burden cast upon the country because of the threat to the national security and

[Smt. Jayanti Patnaik]

at the same time he has said the country cannot afford slackening of the development efforts because in the ultimate analysis, the nation's security rests on the nation's economic strength.

According to the revised estimates for 1982-83, an additional amount of Rs. 603 crores has been provided for the central plan to protect long-term development from the strains imposed on the economy. The Finance Minister has anticipated that the non-plan expenditure will also be higher in the current year due to various reasons, including additional, assistance, provided to the States and Union Territories affected by natural calamities.

The total plan outlay of the centre, States and Union Territories for 1983-84 will be Rs. 25,495 crores, an increase of 21.5 per cent over the finally approved outlay of Rs. 20,989 crores in 1982-83. The thrust in the Budget is on the Prime Minister's 20-point programme which is specially designed to bring immediate benefits to the economically weaker sections of the society.

The next year's programme gives top priority to agricultural development with the central sector outlay of Rs. 608 crores. Two major programmes, viz., the oil seeds development programme and the dry land farming programme will be taken up for implementation. For NREP, IRDP and other such schemes, a provision of Rs. 480 crores has been made to create about 350 million mandays of work and enable 3 million rural families to cross the poverty line.

The outlay for energy has been considerably increased. The allocation for petroleum, power and coal will be Rs. 5014 crores which is more than 36 per cent of the total central plan outlay. The plan outlay for railways is Rs. 1342 crores and the revenue earning traffic to be carried by the Railways in 1983-84 has been placed at 241 million tonnes. For science and technology and CSIR Rs. 72 crores has been allocated. This will include establishment of 75,000 bio-gas units and 100 comunity bio-gas units. To meet the country's defence requirements, a provision of Rs. 5,971 crores has been made. For food and fertiliser subsidies, Rs. 900 crores and Rs. 700 crores have been provided respectively. A provision of Rs. 550 crores has also been made for cash compensatory support and market development assistance for exports.

The budgetary deficit in the current year is now estimated at Rs. 1,935 crores. The larger deficit over budget estimate in the current year has to be viewed against the background of weak demand in certain sectors of the economy. That has not had a destablising effect on the economy which has been demonstrated by the price behaviour in recent months.

The total receipts for 1983-84 are estimated at Rs. 32,586 crores. The total expenditure is placed at Rs. 34,836 crores. The overall budgetary gap at the existing rates of taxation will thus be Rs. 2,250 crores. The Finance Minister has done a commendable job by taking the proposed tax measures which are estimated to yield a net additional revenue of Rs. 615 crores and a net yield from the new bond to the tune of Rs. 80 crores; the budgetary deficit would thus get reduced to Rs. 1,555 crores. This is a large exercise in resource mobilisation, but, everyone must admit that it has been done very cleverly in a non-inflationary manner with a number of desirable objectives.

These objectives are:

(i) the strengthening of production;

(ii) controlling of inflation;

(iii) encouraging savings;

(iv) promoting investment;

(v) plugging loopholes and producing beneficial effects on exports, imports and capital flows.

The Finance Minister has sought to achieve these objectives by suitable changes in corporate and personal taxation as well as changes in customs and excise duties. He has also taken recourse to a wide variety of structural changes. I congratulate him on presenting a purposeful budget.

A remarkable feature of the year was the continued stability in the price situation in spite of widespread drought and some setback in industrial production. The rate of inflation was only 2.8 per cent in January, 1983 compared with 6.4 per cent during the same period last year. The annual rate of increase in consumer price index was also 8 per cent as against 12.7 per cent in December, 1981. Due to augmentation of foodstock through timely imports, the availability of essential commodities remained comfortable. But, in certain parts of the country like Orissa—my State-however, the price of rice has continued to soar up due to a severe drought followed by the devastating cyclone and unprecedented flood. The State Government has been pleading for extra allocation from the Central Pool but the actual allocation is far below the demand. As drought conditions would continue to get aggravated in the coming lean months, I would request the Government to augment the allocation to run the public distribution system smoothly and to help the State Government to get food stocks to match the large scale labour intensive work programme being undertaken in the drought affected areas.

Sir, as I have already said, 1982-83 has been a very difficult year. While the G.N.P. increased by 5.2 per cent in 1981-82, it is expected to increase by only 2 per cent during 1982-83. Industrial production which increased by 8.6 per cent in 1981-82 is likely to increase by only 4.5 per cent during 1982-83.

Sir, however, in some critical areas progress has been encouraging. The production of crude oil, cement, fertilisers and power has been encouraging due to Government's intensive efforts. Inspite of the difficult external factors, growth in exports has been encouraging. However, the balance of payment position remains critical. Despite this, Government has sought to maintain the imports of raw-materials and capital goods to priority sector. But Government would not like that its liberal import policy should be taken advantage of by exporters abroad facing difficult market conditions by selling unduly and cheaply in Indian market to the detriment of the Indian industry.

The proposals enumerated by the Finance Minister not only help revenue collection but also support our balance of payment and industrial expansion. The proposals will yield revenue of Rs. 409 crores in full year in Central excise duties and Rs. 397.96 crores in customs duties. The concessions and reliefs amount to Rs. 83.58 crores in the Central excise side and Rs. 493 crores on the customs side. The net yield is Rs. 325.42 crores from Central excise duties and Rs. 393 crores from customs duties. Sir, in these circumstances a judicious budget is vital for the country and the Finance Minister has certainly done a commendable job in these adverse conditions.

Sir, 26 per cent step up has been proposed in Plan expenditure against 10 per cent increase in non-plan expenditure. This is good performance which is in conformity with the Prime Minister's concern for economising on unproductive expenditure. It is a matter of great concern that nearly 8,000 cases relating to customs and excise duties are pending in several courts and as much as Rs. 1900 crores are locked up in these cases. This is really an astounding figure and I would urge the Finance Minister to find speedier way of recovering public money. In a democratic society the legal freedom of tax evaders needs to be curbed drastically in public interest.

Sir, there are some aspects of the budget propsoals which deserve commendation for the purposeful thrust and ingenuity. The efforts to step up savings for which new concessions have been announced for both non-corporate investors and non-resident Indians will, of course, help foreign exchange flow and investment in India. The depositors scheme of the Industrial Development Bank of India is a mark of ingenuity. Production linked with excise duty concession will help production. The tax concessions on incremental turnover will be a powerful incentive to expand the exports. Reduction in the ceiling on the interest rate charged by banks on commercial loans to selected

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growth-oriented sectors is a welcome step. Relief to tax-payers at lower slabs of income would bring relief to many. The decision to dis-allow 20 per cent of expenses in respect of advertisements and business travel by companies will be a step to avoid waste. A special welcome feature is tax exemption on capital gains of sale of land and machinery to the extent they are re-invested. This will help industries to shift from city centres to less congested areas.

The large measure of taxation is inevitable considering the burden of Rs 1743 crores of State overdrafts, relief assistance of nearly Rs 700 crores and the promised additional Central assistance of Rs 1650 crores in the last 2 years of the sixth plan. I agree with the Finance Minister that the impact will be largely non-inflationary considering the sectors selected for the tax impact.

Sir, the main thrust of the new budget is on development of core sectors, provision of basic necessities especially in rural areas and enhancement of agricultural production.

The outlay of Rs 300 crores as grants to States on the basis of performance is an innovative measure. This is a new chapter in the Fiscal history of India, so that the States could undertake their programmes and projects with efficiency.

Here, I must point out that it is a matter of gratification that the 20-point programme has received an increase of 26.8 per cent in allocation.

Emphasis has been placed on the development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, provision of drinking water to problem villages and integrated child development programme.

Production of petroleum and power has received due emphasis. Unfortunately the Steel sector has not been funded adequately. Such important national projects like the Nilachal Ispat Nigam in Orissa has not been funded. I hope that enough resources would be allocated for this project in the course of the year.

Lastly, it is an undisputed fact that the country cannot progress without implementation of family welfare programmes. The States have lagged behind the national level in case of achievement of literacy, in case of expanded health services, in case of average income levels. The sufferings of people increases enormously in times of natural calamities; such States should be encouraged in all development works.

I would commend the decision of the Finance Minister to set up the 4th Pay Commission and the determination of the Finance Minister to plug the loopholes in the tax law and to initiate stringent administrative and legal measures to deal with evasion and avoidance of tax.

With these remarks, I fully support the Budget proposals. Thank you.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I suport the Budget proposals.

I congratulate the Government and the Finance Minister for the delicate balance that he has arrived at, for the delicate task which he has done. Everybody knows how difficult the job is.

More particularly we must look to the international economic setting. What is the situation there? Even in affluent countries, they are facing huge problem of unemployment. In the United States it is more than 10 per cent of unemployment. There is rise of consumer prices; there is rise of wholesale prices; there is recession; there is monetary crisis and economic problems which the western countries and the affluent countries are facing; also the IMF itself is in difficulties About the terms of IHF loan everybody is aware I would like to quote our hon Prime Minister's speech in the Non-aligned Meet. It appeared in the *Times of India*. It says: 'The Prime Minister who always uses words with caution' said this. She said: 'It is trying to take the pound of flesh from countries to which

they are extending assistance'. So, that reflects the mind of the Government of India. That reflects the mind of India as a whole. But the problem is different. There are compulsive situations. Do you know what is happening in China? In the Twelfth Congress held in China recently, Mr. Deng had observed "whether the cat is black or white, if it catches the rat, it is all right". Why are they borrowing? Why are they inviting international capital and why are they inviting international technology? You will know that the ideologies that had been there are now very much compromised. The ideological convictions which Mao had set, is not there. Today it is not there and it did not work because of the pressure of international technology. They want to go in for a massive programme of modernisation But wherefrom will they get the technology? West Germany has the monopoly in so far as the technology is concerned. They say that the technology is their resources. But they say that they cannot part with it. They can part with it on conditions. That is the problem. Now, why people borrow from the I.M.F.? A number of times, I.M.F. Loan has been debated and the Government of India has taken a stand that the sooner we get rid of this, the sooner we are in a position to pay back the loan, the better it will be for us and we will be in a position to move forward. Nobody is happy about that. You know that the Communist countries are loitering in the varandah of the I.M.F. Office and the International Monetary Institutions. What is our experience in Poland? What is our experience in Brazil and Mexico? We could not forget that and we have to accept the compulsions and that is what they call it in China as pragmatism'. That is why I congratulate the Finance Minister who has introduced a pragmatic budget. The ideology to which we are committed, does not reflect 100 per cent in our actions. The ideology to which we are committed is to establish the socialist society an egalitarian society in this country. Everybody is conscious of the abject poverty rampant in some remote areas. One-third of the population of our country go to bed without nutritious food. In our country, 36 per cent of the population are literate, in spite of good educational facilities available in India. The higher educational figure achieved in our country are 8 times more than those of China. This country possess nuclear technology, this country possesses the most modern technical knowhow. But the fact remains that only 36 per cent of the population are literates. You can well imagine that the budget set apart for education by both the Union Government and the State Governments all over the country do not touch the rest 64 per cent of the population of our country are not affected by it. This is the situation. The percentage of literacy among the women folk amongst Adivasis and the Scheduled Castes is more. In spit of all efforts taken by the Government, they have not advanced. Of course, some individuals of these communites have come up, but by and large they remain backward.

My submission is that the budget is a Financial document which reflects the income and expenditure of the nation for the year. But it is not a document which will answer the total problem of the country. We need radical changes, total changes in social structure and economic structure and that can be done by the political will of the nation. That political will has to be built up. We have not been able to build up the political will.

Sir, there has been concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals. About 33 per cent of the national wealth is concentrated in 5 per cent of the families. There is also concentration of wealth in some specified areas and there are some areas which remain backward. There are regional disparities. There is disparity in incomes. This generates discontent among the people. This feeling of discontentment that is being generated because of the regional dispartities is on account of the fact that the people, who have been deprived of the opportunity, want their legitimate share in the benefits generated by our developmental activities. This is a reality, Sir. I know that the Budget cannot answer these bigger problems. This can be answered if a political will is built up for a radical social change affecting the present system of

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

ownership. I may tell you, Sir, that the situation is ripe for such a change. The other day Shri Sunil Maitra said that irrigated land is being owned by four to five per cent of the people and the rest are without land. His advice was to take away the land and re-distribute it. But what is the reality, Sir? You know some of the land reforms measures which were protected under the IX Schedule of the Indian Constitution have been with drawn by a decision of the Supreme Court. They are now open to—judicial scrutiny. I would like to know the answer to that, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are not giving your Presidential assent to the West Bengal Land Reforms Bill. It is pending here for more than a year. And what are you talking now? Now it is pending for 18 months.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I cannot answer for the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is good that you come out of it.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: There is no question of coming out. My views are consistent whether I come out or not.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: You are not allowing the assent and that way you are not allowing the State Governments to implement the Land Reforms legislation. You plead for that. You request the Government to do it

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: You put the question to the Government and get the answer

Now, I come to another problem. My friend and everybody knows that regional disparity is going up. Even the finances are being transferred from the backward areas to the advanced areas And if you examine the industrial licences that you have issued you will find the same trend. So, my submission to you would be that you should take note of it and correct the situation.

Sir, the 8th Finance Commission has been set up. The Seventh Finance Commission was somewhat favourable to the backward areas. Everybody knows that there is a note of dissent in the Seventh Commission. That is a document which also helps a little bit to the undeveloped or backward areas. This time my submission would be that the Eighth Finance Commission must take into consideration the regional imbalances and the sooner it corrects the imbalances the better it will be for the country and for the political health of the nation as a whole. So, my submission to the Hon. Finance Minister is that he must take note of it.

Sir, the Seventh Finance Commission suggested writing off of some loans to the States. The Sixth Finance Commission also recommended the same thing. But, Sir, my submission would be that all the loans in respect of the natural calamities given to all the States of India must be written off and the Union Government must take full responsibility for it. Of course the question of writing off loans given for developmental purposes is different and you can examine it separately but for natural calamities any assistance given by the Centre must be written off more particularly so far as the backward States are concerned.

Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his attempt to put some restrictions on luxurious spendings in the Corporate Sector. But, Sir, what is the harm to tax the gross profit instead of 'net profit'? If he taxes the gross profit, I think much of the mischief that is being done will go.

Then, Sir, my submission is about the women's education. Sir, the national average of education is 36 per cent and the women are far behind. Some special protective measures for advancement of the women must be considered.

Another aspect that needs to be taken care of by the Finance Minister relates to the provision of jobs specially for the women. In this connection, I would like you to refer to page 30, last paragraph of the Economic Review, where it has been stated that the monthly replacement of

the jobs has been lowered down. It has been mentioned specifically. What is our strategy to overcome the situation? We require seven million jobs annually to meet the unemployment problem, which is growing day by day. Why has our replacement been reduced in organised sector? That point must be taken into consideration. Serious efforts should be made to generate the employment potential in the country in various ways. I am conscious that there have been a number of programmes all over the country to generate the employment potential in various sectors, but I am afraid, that does not answer the problem.

There is another aspect about the reservation of jobs. Yesterday we noticed in the press that Nairs in Kerala are demanding reservation for them in Kerala, Muslims are demanding reservations somewhere, and the Hindus are demanding reservations in Punjab. But why reservation on the basis of caste and religion? Why not on the basis of economic backwardness? That needs the political will of the nation That is the only rational and logical answer to this problem. I appeal to everybody; let there be a national debate over it. The reservation should not be on the basis of caste or religion; it must be on the basis of economic backwardness.

With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only 11 minutes are available to your group.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with limited time at my disposal, naturally it would not be possible for me to touch all the aspects of the budget proposals which we are discussing. I would, therefore, only concentrate on certain aspects, which as far as I remember, have not been touched by many hon. Members.

If we take a general view of the budget proposals, certain conclusions become irresistible, and those are, this budget is a budget which is anti-people, this is a budget which hits the common people of our country the severest; this is a budget which ignores the genuine needs of the States; this is a budget which imposes heavier burdens than in the earlier years upon the common man; this is a budget which will further swell the runaway inflation in our country, and this is a budget which is nothing but a new charter of concessions to the multi-nationals and big industrial houses. This, in sum, is the general reaction of the people.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Which people are you talking of? You are talking of yourself and nobody else.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Does it really help the people? As I have said, it goes against the interests of the people at large. You would understand this point only if you see these disheartening figures which we get from the Budget proposals. You would appreciate that the proportion of indirect taxes compared to direct taxes, has increased; i.e. the proportion of indirect taxes has increased manifold. I will give an example. As much as Rs 489 crores or 82 per cent of the total revenue proposals come from indirect taxes. Does it not affect the people? Does it not affect the common mass of the people? This is one of the traits of your Budget.

As a matter of fact, you would find that the present proposals indicate a fall in direct taxes to the tune of Rs. 2.42 crores, when there has been an increase in the indirect taxes by more than 85 per cent. That is your budget proposal.

I think you would remember that the share of direct taxes in the Budget was 37 per cent of the total tax collected in 1950-51. Where have we come to, to-day? The present budget proposal indicate that the proportion of direct taxes has come down to 16 per cent only. Whom does it support? Whom does it help? Does it help the common people? So, my first point is that this Budget directly hits the common man the severest.

I have also mentioned that this Budget has ignored the needs of the States. This is an important aspect. Many Members from that side have also mentioned particularly about the needs of their own States. Let us examine what has been

[Shri Chitta Basu]

the policy of this Budget with regard to the allocation of funds from the Centre to the States. Naturally, it is a valid point. I would only give you 1 or 2 examples. This Budget raises the surcharge on incometax from 10 per cent to 12.5 per cent. It is known, it is agreed that the increase in the surcharge on income tax does not go to the State Governments. The very intention has been to deprive the State Governments of a particular share to which they are entitled—which they derive from income-tax. So, the surcharge has been increased, just with the intention of depriving the States of their rights. I do not mention about West Bengal Government alone. Don't have that opinion. The State Government's needs have been ignored by this Budget.

The biggest increase in revenue-earning is in areas of Customs duties which, again, is not shared with State Governments.

Coming to the final position, you would find that the total resources transferred from the Centre to the States and Union Territories have, in fact, gone down from Rs. 12,822 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 12,392 crores i.e. a decline of more than Rs 400 crores. It is on an average— I am not calculating it. So, when the needs of the States are increasing, when they have non-elastic sources of income and elastic needs, the policy of the Government has been, as reflected in the Budget, to ignore the needs of the States. I know you will have to face it. Again, there have been heavier burdens. I have compared certain figures relating to the past few years. The net tax revenue which the Finance Minister has proposed to collect in 1983-84 is a big sum, viz Rs. 716 crores.

I will come to other things later on. Even this is higher than in the previous year by an amount of Rs. 183 crores; it is higher than that of 1980-81; it is higher than that of 1981-82. Therefore, there has been a steady increase in the imposition of burden on the people compared with the past years. Therefore, this budget reflects a heavier bulletin compared to earlier years. Along with it, it is to be viewed, as many members have mentioned, as pre-budget impost and post-budget impost, which comes to Rs. 2,500 crores. Apart from this, this is an additional burden. I am not bringing the philosophy of the ruling party; their philosophy is known to us. I know that they would not change their philosophy because the have to serve their own masters. I do not expect that they will change their basisc policy. But what I want to drive at is that, that even having that particular philosophy of their own, this budget imposes a heavier burden than the eariler ones.

Then the question of deficit comes in. Officially, it has been said that the deficit would be Rs. 1,555 crores. But what would be the actual? If the past figures are any guide,—it would not be an exaggeration—certainly this deficit is not going to be maintained; it will increase by a large amount. What is our past experience? In 1980-81, the estimated deficit was Rs. 1,417 crores but the actual was Rs. 1,904 crores; in 1981-82, the estimated deficit was Rs. 1,539 crores, but the actual was Rs. 1,666 crores; in 1982-83 the estimated deficit was Rs. 1,356 crores but the revised estimate was Rs. 1,935 crorres. If you take into account these figures, then you would come to this conclusion that within four years more than Rs. 7000 crores of paper money has been injected in the market; and this has been injected at a time when there has been a decline in production both agriculture and industry. In this situation of declining production further injection of paper money means further increase of inflation, further bringing up the price line. Therefore, this budget does not only bring instabilty of price, but it will not curb inflation, it will increase inflation, it will raise or boost the price.

I think the hon. Finance Minister has taken pride in saying that they have taken certain steps against the big or giant industrial houses by providing for 30 per cent tax of the gross profits which were not being paid to the government, although they earned enormous profit. This

is a good measure, a welcome measure; there is no doubt about it, but what is the reason for not taking the entire profit? Why not 30 per cent? Is it not a concession? They have deprived the exchequer of the legitmate share of revenue and you have not got the courage to collect the entire dues but only remained satisfied by claiming 30 per cent of it.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: A beginning has been made this year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken your time already.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My last point, if you allow me only. Sir, this is a new charter. This is a charter of new concessions to the multi-national industrial houses. I will mention some of them. The general rate of depreciation has been raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Tax on interest has been reduced. Promises to continue the excise duty relief in the name of promoting production, have been made; introduction of incentives for excise clearance, etc., etc., and so on and so forth.

AN HON. MEMBER: Real State-owned economy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, there are many concessions and this is a Budget which can be termed as a charter of new concessions to the big industrialists.

I would only deal with one point more and conclude. The hon. Member just preceding me, Mr. Mohanty was mentioning about a remark made or opinion expressed by the Prime Minister of our country regarding the IMF. It is good that she explicitly made it clear that IMF conditionalities are politically motivated, which our friends were not willing to accept earlier. Then, she has been all the more can did when she says, that they claim their pound of flesh. Now, if this is the position of the Government, then where is it reflected in the Budget proposals?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Earlier, they denied.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Earlier they denied. Let us accept it. The Prime Minister makes a statement, in a Press Conference, not in the House. After all, it is the Prime Minister's speech, whether she makes it here or outside, let us take it. Is it reflected in these Budget proposals? It is not. On the contrary, if you allow me to say so—I will not take much time—I claim that I will prove that the Budget documents are going in the contrary way, and if they have got the courage they can say, that no further instalments will be acceptable to the Government, and say, "We will rely on our own future" and there should be adequate arrangement for creating self-reliance. Therefore, this is a Budget which continues to follow the dictates of the International Monetary Fund, despite the fact that the Prime Minister made certain remarks which I have mentioned earlier. If they have got the courage, they should announce it now. They should say it and that policy should be reflected in the Budget proposals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Thank you very much.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I rise to support the Budget proposals of our hon'ble Finance Minister. It is very difficult for us to agree with the other side when they say,—if it is reasonable we will agree, if it is unreasonable how can we agree?—that this Budget is meant only for giving concessions to the monopoly capitalists.

Do they know that he has imposed a tax on Monopoly and big Business of 30 per cent on their income? That means, 30 per cent of the gross profit is taxed, which up till now they were not showing any profits at all. It is not meant for a small man, for a small scale industrialist; it is meant for big industrialists who were concealing their income till now, This one example itself will show what the trend of this Budget is. This Budget, according to me, is meant more for the poor man, for the agriculturist and also for the worker. If we look into the pro-

[Shri R. R. Bhole]

posals, the irrigation potential has been increased in this Budget by 2.35 million hectares and the agricultural programme outlay is increased by 19 per cent. We have also done uptil now fairly well in so far as the industrial production is concerned and also to a certain extent in the agricultural production. The industrial production had increased by 8.6 per cent in 1981-82, by 4.5 per cent in 1982-83 and we think that with all the inducements in this Budget, we will be able to do better in 1983-84. The power generation has also increased by 7.2 per cent. We have also increased considerably the production of petroleum products as well as fertilisers. The saving habits have been encouraged. The States and Central Plan outlays have been increased considerably. The National Rural Employment Programme as well as the Integrated Rural Development Programme have been given Rs. 480 crores in 1983-84. The Budget is also taking care of the rural water supply. We know that a large number of villages in our country are without clean water or probably no water at all. The Budget gives for the rural water supply Rs. 200 crores. And to this is to be added Rs. 319 crores, which is a contribution of the States. This, according to the propsal, will give water supply to 48,000 more villages. Insofaras the urban citizen is concerned, some relief is given to the lowest slab in income-tax, viz. Rs 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 income. The sugar duty is reduced. There is an exemption given to necessary articles that are used in the kitchen by the housewives. In this way, my hon. friend, the Finance Minster, has tried his best to balance the Budget as far as possible and also to give assistance to the persons, who most needed. He has also increased the direct taxes as well as indirect taxes and the net additional revenue is Rs. 615.31 crores in so far as the Central share is concerned and Rs. 174 crores in so far as the States' share is concerned.

17.00 hrs.

The deficit in the budget is of Rs. 1,555 crores. Although the big sums in the budget, according to me, are for the middle classes, for the rural area and for the urban area, yet our experience uptil now shows that the achievements and benefits are not in proportion to the money that is spent by us. The reason, according to me, is that the implementation machinery, the procedures that are followed for the last thirty years, are still of colonial methods. The bureaucrats who are responsible mostly to implement these welfare programmes, according to me, are not getting themselves as involved as we would like them to ininvolve themselves. The implementation procedures also suffer from the infirmities and in-efficiencies that it has to pass many points at several levels. In so far as the State is concerned, I think in the district the clerk is given more powers. He makes a note, he does the noting he writes the brief and manytimes puts hurdles; the papers then go to other points and then to next point at other levels. In this way at every point the papers are halted. There are opportunities for at every point when if mischief has to be done, can be done. Therefore, according to me this machinery and the procedures should be completely overhauled. I am aware of so many Reforms and Reports on the procedure that has to be followed; this is for the purpose of seeing that all the money that is spent goes into the pockets of the beneficiaries; but those reforms are not implemented and we see that the mchinery is still what it was before. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to overhaul the bureaucratic procedures and try to see that the money thta we are spending for the agriculturists, for the rural people, for the urban people goes into their pockets and gives them full benefit. There is another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. We have a very old habit of telling the House and telling everybody that we have spent thousand crores for this project, 400 crores for that project, so many crores for the Special component plan for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for the Tribal Development Plan. So many crores of rupees are spent. I think, Sir, this practice must now stop. We must give answers not in the amount of money that is spent but in the number of villages, in the number of

must give answers not in the amount of money that is spent but in the number of villages, in the number of families that are benefited by these projects and by these programmes. After going all over the country and examining the projects and programmes that are being undertaken by the Governments, both Central and State, I notice that they are not working properly. The reason is that there are leakages all over the pipeline, from one end to the other. The reason is that the implementation machinery, the procedures that are followed, are still of the old English colonial method. We all talk of doing away with English, doing this or that which is foreign but procedures still followed are of the old English type. That is why we are suffering and all the money that has been spent for the projects do not go into the pockets of the men for whom they are meant, or the villages or localities for which they are meant. Therefore, it is better if our Government start getting data about the number of families or number of people who are benefited, rather than being satisfied that so many crores of rupees are spent. I thought I must bring this pointedly to the notice of the Government.

There is very little emphasis on the direct creation of employment. In spite of all the programmes and projects, the employment in agriculture is more or less the same. The GDP fell from 58 per cent in 1950-51 to 40.4 per cent in 1981. Of course, we have not been able to succeed in implementing the family welfare programmes. We have to make an effort in all these directions.

Then I come to some of the demands of Maharashtra. There is a declaration by the Government of India of 87 districts as "No industry Districts". Unfortunately, Maharastra has not the good fortune of having any "No industry District". The reason is that the district is treated as a unit, where medium and big industries are there. We would like the Centre to consider our proposal that the tehsil should be taken as the unit and not district.

There are some thermal projects proposals lying with the Government of India for clearance. They must consider them on a priority basis, specially the Uran Gas Turbine Extension as well as the Khaperkeda Extension. I would request the Government to clear these proposals so that we could have these energy stations in our State. Sir, I support the Budget.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टगंज): सभापति जी, मैं बड़ा आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया है।

मान्यवर, मैं दो तीन रोज से इस बहस को सुन रहा हूं और मैं तो यहां पर अपने वित्त मंत्री जी को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत ही सामयिक और संतुलित बजट प्रस्तुत किया है खासकर इस पृष्ठभूमि में जब कि आपको मालूम है कि लगभग 2 करोड़ हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य भूमि सूखे से प्रभावित है और इस कारण 31 करोड़ 2 लाख आदमी प्रभावित हुए हैं। इस तरह से आप देखें कि 68 करोड़ की आबादी में से 31 करोड़ 2 लाख आदमियों पर असर पड़ा है। तूफान से, ओलों से, फोग से भी हमारे देश में कृषि को नुकसान हुआ है। ऐसे समय में जबकि संकट की घड़ी है, ऐसा संतुलित बजट पेश करना एक महत्व की बात रखता है।

मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन वर्षों से मैं लगातार यह सुनता आ रहा हूं कि जब भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, चाहे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हों, चाहे जनसंघ वाले हों या सी०पी०एम० वाले हों, सभी लोगों ने एक स्वर से यह कहा है कि इससे इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ेगा लेकिन इन पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोई खास इन्फ्लेशन नहीं

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

बढा । बिन्दु को आधार मान कर आप चलें, तो पिछले साल का ही आप देख लें, । उस समय जबकि एवरज थोक मूल्य 5.7 परसेन्ट बड़े थे, इस साल वे केवल 3 परसेन्ट ही बढ़े हैं और फुटकर मूल्यों को अगर आप देखें तो इस साल जहां वे 8 परसेन्ट बड़े हैं, पिछले साल 12 परसेन्ट बड़े थे । इसलिए सर्वदा यह कहना कि बजट से इन्फ्लेशन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ेगा, यह बिल्कुल निराधार है और सत्य से परे है।

आप यह भी देखे की जो वस्तु-स्थित है, उस को बताने की वित्त मंत्री जी ने कोशिश की है और कोई बात इसमें बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर नहीं कही गयी है ।। अभी कई लोगों ने कहा कि हमारा जो कृषि उत्पादन है, उसका ह्रास होने जा रहा है । इसको मंत्री जी ने छिपाया नहीं है । इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन में भी गिरावट होने जा रही है लेकिन इनके पीछे कारण क्या हैं इनको आप देखिये। इतना बड़ा सूखा पड़ा है, ओलो और तूफान से काफी क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ है तो स्वाभाविक रूप से कृषि के उत्पादन में गिरावट हो सकती है लेकिन रबी की फसल में बडोतरी होगी ऐसा हमारा अनुमान है । तो ऐसा कहना कि इस बजट से इन्फ्लेशन बडेगा, मैं समझता हूं यह ठीक नहीं हैं और ईमानदारी की बात नहीं है ।. . . (व्यवधान) . . चटर्जी साहब आप तो ईमानदारी की बात बोलते हैं लेकिन कभी कभी गड़बड़ भी करने लगते हैं। ईमानदारी से आप को इस चीज को देखना चाहिए।

मान्यवर एक ही सेक्टर की बात नहीं है हमारे जो की सैक्टर हैं चाहे वह बिजली हो. चाहे पैट्रोलियम हो चाहे ट्रांसपोर्ट की बात हो हम इन सब में काफी आगे बढ़े हैं। इन सब क्षेत्रों में हमारा उत्पादन बडा हैं लेकिन इंडस्ट्रियल उत्पादन में थोड़ा फर्क जरुर आया हैं । उसमें थोड़ी सी गिरावट आई है और उस के दो मुख्य कारण हैं लेकिन आप लोग तमाम इस बात को तूल दिये जाते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन में थोड़ी गिरावट आई है लेकिन हमारा जो राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य था 5 प्रतिशत उत्पादन बडाने का उसमें थोड़ी कमी जरूर है लेकिन हो सकता हैं कि हम उस को पूरा कर लें क्यों कि रबी की प्रोस्पेक्ट्स हमें अच्छी दिखाई दे रही हैं। बावजद तमाम कठिनाइयों के हम करीब करीब उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की ओर चल रहे हैं । आलोचना तो होनी चाहिये लेकिन सही आलोचना करना ठीक होता है निधार आलोचना करना सत्य से परे आलोचना करना और हवा में आलोचना करना मैं समझता हूं गलत बात है । मैं इस बात को स्पस्ट कर दे ा चाहता हूं और आप यह देखें कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी की कृपा दृष्टि क्या है । विरोधी दल के लोग हमेशा यह आवाज उठाते हैं कि यह गवर्नमेंट मल्टी नेशनल को और कार पोरेट सेक्टर को त बहुावा देती हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देता हूं कि पहली बार इन्होंने उनके प्री-कन्सेशन प्रोफिट पर 30 प्रतिशत टक्स लगाया है और इसकी आलोचना भी अभी बसु साहब कर रहे थे । अगर कोई गच्छा काम शुरू करते हैं तो उसकी भी आलोचना हो जाती हैं ।

मैं यह भी कहता चाहता हूं कि इस बार जो टक्सेशन की नीति हमारे

वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपनाई है उस से निश्चित तौर पर कामन लोगों को और गरीब लोगों को फायदा हुआ है ।

अब जहां तक विकास कार्यों की बात है हर क्षेत्र में चाहे वह कृषि का क्षेत्र हो और चाहे दूसरा क्षेत्र हो सरकार ने पूंजी को बढ़ाया है। क्या यह सही बात नहीं है कि 26 पर सेन्ट डेवलपमेंट के कामों में पूंजी को बढ़ाया है । जहां एग्रीकल्चर में हमने 19 पर सेन्ट बढ़ाया है वहां उद्योगों में 26 पर सेन्ट बढ़ाया है और जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर का सवाल है उसमें उत्तरोत्तर सुधार हो रहा है। बावजूद इन सब कठिनाइयों के हम ने 21 पर सेन्ट से भी ज्यादा पूंजी का इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है।

मान्यवर, इन्टरनेशनल सिचुएशन को अगर आप देखें तो जहां बहुत से डेवलप्ड कन्ट्रीज अपने इवेस्टमेंट को कम कर रहे हैं, वहां केवल भारतवर्ष में कुशल नेतृत्व के कारण हमारी एकोनमी आगे बढ़ रही है। आपने यह भी देखा है कि हमने इन्वेस्टमेंट को बढ़ाया है बावजूद तमाम कठिनाइयों के और इस बात को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता।

मैं इसके साथ-साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक फारेन ट्रेड की बात है बावजूद तमाम कठनाइयों के और इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट खराब होने के हमारा निर्यात बढ़ा है । जहां पहले वर्ष हमने 17 परसेन्ट निर्यात किया था, वहां इस वर्ष हमने 18 परसेंट निर्यात किया है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि बजट की जो मोटी-मोटी बातें हैं वे सामने आनी चाहिएं।

बजट के बारे में कहा जाता है कि इस में डफिसिट है। अगर आप पूरे बजट को देखें तो पायेंग केवल 1,555 करोड़ रुपय का डफिसिट है। हमने बजट में जो टैक्स लगाये है वे गरीब और कामन आदमियों पर नहीं लगाय हैं बल्कि फुछ चुने हुए तबों पर लगायें हैं जिसको बहुत से लोगों ने पसन्द किया हैं और कई लोगों ने इसके लिये धन्यवाद भी दिया है। वर्मा जी ने भी उसकी तारीफ की है।

वर्मा जी ने यह कहा कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम कांग्रेस का अपना कार्यक्रम है। ठोक है, यह हमारा कार्यक्रम है क्योंकि हम दरिद्रों और पुअर सेक्शन आफ सोसायटी को उपर उठाना चाहते हैं। इस के लिये मंत्री जी ने दस हजार करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है जिसके लिये उनको बड़ी बड़ी बधाई। इसमें और भी राशि बढ़ायी जानी चाहिये। इसके अन्तर्गत कई प्रोग्राम है। जसे कि आई० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम है, स्पेशल संब कम्पोनेंट्स सब ट्राइबल प्लान है। इनकों पूरा करने की तरफ हमें बराबर जागरुक रहना चाहिय । इन कार्यक्रमों को सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पूरा नहीं कर रही हैं। खास कर कुछ स्टेट गवनमटस जो कि हमार काबू स बाहर है। वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमट इनक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का काम नहीं कर रही है। इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए कोई हमें ऐसी मशीनरी बन नी चाहिये जो कि इस काम को देखें । इसके लिये हमें पूरी तौर से जागरूक होना चाहिये।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण दूं। सारे देश में हमने 23 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि पर सिंचाई की सुविधायें बढ़ाई है जबकि वेस्ट बगाल में .5 परसेंट पर ही सिंचाई की सुविधा बढ़ी है। केरल में तो यह नेगली-जेबिल है। इनकी हालत यह हैं।

(व्यवधान)

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज इनकी हालत यह है। इसलिये में निश्चित रूप से चाहूंगा कि देश की जो योजनायें है यह उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक से होना चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री ने सता में आने के बाद एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम देश को दिया है जिससे कि इस देश के दरिद्र वर्ग का

[श्री राम प्यार पनिका]

बहुत भला होगा और इस से इन्हें घबराहट हो रही हैं। इस कार्यक्रम को आप सख्ती से पालन करें।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इन कार्यक्रमों के लिये जो पैसा दें, वह पैसा ठीक से खर्च होना चाहिये। उसको सेंटर को देखना चाहिये और यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिये कि हर दृष्टि से वह पैसा उन्हीं कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च हो रहा या नहीं।

आपने पिछड़ेपन के लिये कुछ आधार निश्चित किये है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इसके लिये 6 आधार रखे हैं। एक हिल्ली एरियाज, दूसरे डेजर्ट एरिया, तीसरे ट्राइबल एरिया, चौथे फ्लडवाला एरिया, पांचवें सूखा वाला एरिया, छठे कोस्टल सेलाइन वाला एरिया। मान्यवर इनमें से चार आधार हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, मौजूद हैं। इसको देखते हुए और उत्तर प्रदेश की 12 करोड़ की आबादी को देखते हुए उत्तर-प्रदेश आपसे विशेष सहायता की अपेक्षा रखता है। इसको देखते हुए पिछले दिनों हमको धनराशि नहीं मिल पाई है। नतीजा यह है कि प्लानिंग शुरु होने से पहले जो प्रदेश अन्य प्रदेशों से आगे था वह आज पिछड़ गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले वर्ष सूखे का व्यापक प्रकोप था। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने 164 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी, लेकिन वहां एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया है। मुझे खुशी है कि सूखे से बचने के लिये बजट में 100 करोड रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उत्तरप्रदेश को पैसा मिलना चाहिये। वहां पर राशन की दुकानें चलाई जा रही है। भुखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती जा रही है। खासकर मिर्जापुर में स्थिति बहुत खराब है। वहां पर विकास के लिये राज्य सरकार ने बहुत से सुझाव यहां दिये हैं। बिजली उत्पादन के बारे में भी कई सुझाव दिये हैं और बिजली के लिये आपने 5000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान भी किया है। यह बहुत अच्छा है। इसके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि सारे हिन्दूस्तान में विद्युत् मंडलों की हालत बहुत खराब है। इसके तीन कारण है। पहला तो यह है कि इलेक्ट्रिासिटी बोर्ड के पास धनराशि नहीं है दूसरा सुंदर प्रबंध नहीं है अनुशासन हीनता से ग्रसित है और केन्द्र सरकार ने रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये दबाव डाला है जिससे बोर्ड को विभिन्न कंसेशन देने पड़ते है। उसकी पूर्ति के लिये राज्य सरकार उनको पैसा नहीं देती है। 50 करोड़ रुपये की स्पेशल व्यवस्था की गई है। उत्तरप्रदेश विद्युत् मण्डल की हालत बहुत खराब है ;। सारे देश में विद्युत् लोड फैक्टर 49 प्रतिशत है जबकि उत्तर-प्रदेश में 38.2 अर्थात् 39 प्रतिशत के आसपास है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तरप्रदेश विद्युत् मण्डल की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

केन्द्र सरकार ने कुछ योजनायें मंजूर की हैं। मिर्जापुर में जनता राज में कन्हर पुल का शिलान्यास कर दिया गया था। उस वक्त एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सशन नहीं ली गई थी इसलिये उस पर काम नहीं हो सका। यह पुल बनना बहुत आवश्यक है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कन्हर पुल बनना चाहिये। मिर्जापुर में 10 हजार मेगावाट का कप्लेक्स बन रहा है। लेकिन वहां पर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट नहीं हुआ है। श्री गनी खा चौधरी जब कोयला मंत्री थी उस वक्त तीनों मुख्यमंत्रियों ने मिलकर एक योजना बनाई थी कि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट करने के लिये अनपरा परसोई सड़क बनाई जाये। उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्ताव भेजा है। घोरवाल परसोई मार्ग इलाहाबाद को लखनऊ से मिला देगा और इससे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट हो जाएगा।

वहां की उन्नति के लिये यह कार्य बहुत जरूरी है। इसके अलावा मोहनपुर में जहां कि निशुल्क भूमि है वहां पर साढ़े 6 हजार मेगावाट का पावर स्टेशन भी बनना चाहिये ।

रीजनल इंबेलेंसेस के बारे में अभी माननीय मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे। इसको दूर करने के लिये जो चार सिद्धांत माने गये हैं इनको मानकर पैसा देना पड़ेगा। उत्तरप्रदेश को इस वक्त यह हालत है कि कर्मचारियों को भत्ता देने तक के लिये पैसा नहीं है । मैं मानता हूं कि आपकी भी कुछ लिमिटेशन्स हैं। कुछ लोग स्टेटस को अधिक पावर देने की बात करते हैं और कुछ नहीं करते है। मेरा कहना यह है कि संविधान के अनुसार निर्माण करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र की है उसको पुरा किया जाना चाहिये।

हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिये बजट में धनराशि बढ़ाई गई है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। 1976 में हरिजन आदिवासियों की लिस्ट रेशनलाइज करने के लिये एक बिल पेश हुआ था लेकिन किसी कारण वश वह वापिस हो गया। वह बिल सदन में आना चाहिये। उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने 13 जातियों को रिकमण्ड किया है लेकिन एक जाति बियार छूट गई है। एक जाति है जिसको आंध्रप्रदेश में गगा-पुत्र कलकत्ता में केवट और मांझी मल्लाह आदि नामों से उसको पुकारते हैं। यह जाति भी छूट गई है। इनकी संख्या करोड़ों में है। ये जातियां आर्थिक दृष्टि से पीछे रह गई हैं। इनको आगे बढ़ने का अवसर नहीं मिला है। शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स अमेंडमेंट बिल जो वापिस हो गया था, उसको पुनः लाया जाय। मुझे पता चला है कि बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें जिसमें त्रिपुरा और वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार भी शामिल है, सहयोग नहीं दे रही । शेयूल्ड हैं कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट जो सेंट्रल गवमेंट ने राज्यो के पास भेजी है, वह कम से कम अमेंडमेंट करके वापिस भेजनी चाहिए। इतना सहयोग तो इनकी तरफ से होना ही चाहिये।, . . . (व्यवधान)

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जो फाइनेंशियल हैन्ड बुक है, यह बहुत पुरानी है इसलिये इसमें परिवर्तन होना जरूरी। एक जमाना था जब जी० एम० को अधिकार था कि वह स्टेशनरी खरीदेगा। तीस वर्ष के बाद भी वही है इसलिये इसमें परिवतन होना चाहिये। हमें नये सिरे से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिये परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। अभी श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त बोल रहे थे। मैं उनका आदर करता हूं। उन्होंने काफी कुछ कहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट हमारे लक्ष्यों की ओर संकेत करता है। मैं मंत्री जी को पुनः धन्यवाद चाहता हूं चूंकि इस बार उन्होंने वयक्तिक और निगमित दोनों क्षेत्रों में बहुत बचत करने का प्रयास किया है। मैं डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता। उन्होंने इंवेस्टमेंट के लिये जो राशि उपलब्ध की है, यह आज की कठिन परिस्थिति में बहुत ही अच्छा। मंत्री जी की पैनी दृष्टि ने किसी सैक्टर को नहीं छोड़ा है, चाहे वह हरिजन हो या देहात का रहने वाला हो, चाहे शिल्पकार हो। इसलिये पुनः धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छा बजट पेश किया है।

(व्यवधान)

मुझे मालूम है ये लोग टाटा और बिरला के खिलाफ बोलते हैं।

But those people were very much pleased with the CPM. I do not know what was the reason.

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ में माननीय मंत्री जी को पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूं और चाहता हूं कि हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग थोड़ा सा पढ़कर बोलें, निराधार नहीं।

श्री छीतूभाई गामित (माण्डवी) . सभापति जी, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने 1983–84 का जो बजट पेश किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मैंने इस बजट का अध्ययन किया है। हमारी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर करने का ध्येय है, उसको पूर्ण करने वाला यह बजट है। इसमें ग्रामीण विकास की ओर भी ध्यान दिया गया है। हमारे देश में 70 प्रतिशत लोग देहात में रहते है। जब तक देहात का विकास नहीं होगा तब तक इस देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने ग्रामीण लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए बजट में पूरा प्रावधान रखा है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास करने के लिये जो नया 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया है, इसके लिए इन्होंने इस कार्यक्रम को अमल में लाने के लिय 10 हजार का प्रावधान किया है। ग्रामीण विकास को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। कृषि विकास के लिये 800 करोड़ रुपया रखा है। इससे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होगी। देहातों में जो किसान रहते हैं उनमें से 70 प्रतिशत छोटे और सीमान्त किसान हैं उनके विकास के लिये वित्त मंत्री जी ने 125 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान किया है, इससे उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी और विकास होगा।

देहातों में जो लोग बेकार हैं उनकी बेकारी दूर करने के लिये एन० आर० ई० पी० कार्यक्रम में 480 करोड़ रु० का प्रोवीजन किया है जिससे 35 लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा। जो मेहनतकश लोग हैं और काम नहीं मिलता है उनको इस प्रोग्राम से काम मिलेगा और देहात का विकास होगा। इससे रोजगार भी बढ़ेगा। हमारे देश में 6 लाख के करीब गांव हैं। उनमें जहां पीने का पानी की सुविधा नहीं है वहां इस सुविधा को पहुंचाने के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोवीजन किया है जिससे लोगों को पीने का पानी मिल सकेगा। इसके लिए मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं। खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के लिए भी 549 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोवीजन किया है, रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये भी प्रोवीजन है। इन बातों से स्पष्ट है कि इस वर्ष का बजट ग्रामीण विकास की ओर झुका हुआ है, इससे ग्रामीण विकास की गति बढ़ेगी और इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री को बधाई देता हूं।

हमारे देश में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की 21 प्रतिशत आबादी है। प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ में उनका हित और भविष्य सुरक्षित है। फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आजादी के बाद आदिवासियों के लिए बहुत सी योजनायें बनी हैं, और बन रही हैं फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि आदिवासी जो जंगलों में रहते हैं वे अर्धनग्न और आधे भूखे रहते हैं। इसलिए उनके विकास के लिए बजट में जो 176 करोड़ रुपए रखा है इस राशि को और बढ़ाया जाय ताकि आदिवासियों को लाभ मिले और उनका जीवन विकसित हो।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को जो ऋण सरलता से मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक्स को ऐसे आदेश दें जिससे दहात में रहने वाले आदिवासी, हरिजन और छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को आसानी से ऋण मिल सके।

इसी तरह से हम देखते हैं कि वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन जो कार्यालय हैं जैसे एल० आई० सी०, बैंक्स इत्यादि इनमें अभी तक भी आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है । हमने एस० सी०, एस० टी० कमेटी में, विभिन्न बैंकों ने जो हमारा कोटा भरा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में स्टडी की है और हमने यह देखा है कि बहुत सारे स्थान अभी तक नहीं भरे गये हैं । हमारी प्रार्थना है कि वित्त मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत जितनी भी संस्थायें और विभाग हैं जैसे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकें या एल० आई० सी० हैं, वहां पर हरिजन आदिवासियों का पूरा कोटा तुरन्त भरने के लिए निर्देश दिये जाने चाहिये ताकि हरिजन आदिवासियों का भला हो सके ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं गुजरात के कुछ प्रश्नों की ओर भी मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा । आप जानते हैं गुजरात एक ऐसा राज्य है जहां पर दो-तीन साल में कोई न कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आती रहती है जिससे कि वहां पर बड़ा नुकसान होता है । इस साल वहां पर कम तथा अनियमित वर्षा होने से जो अकाल पड़ा, उसका 12 हजार से अधिक गांवों पर असर पड़ा है । इससे खेती में बहुत नुकसान हुआ है । इसके लिए गुजरात सरकार ने भारत सरकार से दो सौ करोड़ की सहायता मांगी है । इसके अलावा नवम्बर, 1982 में वहां पर जो समुद्री तूफान आया था, सौराष्ट्र के एरिया में और दूसरी जगहों पर, उससे बड़ा भारी नुकसान पहुंचा था । 13 हजार गांवों पर उसका असर पड़ा था और 1200 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ था । इस सम्बन्ध में भी गुजरात सरकार ने भारत सरकार से सहायता मांगी है । मैंने इसी सम्बन्ध में यहां पर एक क्वैश्चन किया था जिसके उत्तर में पता चला कि इस साल गुजरात में जो प्राकृतिक आपदा आई है उसके लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से केवल 41 करोड़ की सहायता दी गई है । इस साल वहां पर जो करीब 1500 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है उसको देखते हुये यह सहायता बहुत ही कम है । इस कुदरती आपदा के आने से गुजरात का विकास रुक गया है । इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भारत सरकार गुजरात को जहां तक अधिक से अधिक सम्भव हो सके, उतनी सहायता देने की कृपा करे ।

इसी प्रकार से गुजरात में जो नर्मदा सिंचाई योजना है उससे गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान लाभान्वित होने वाले हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त हमारी नेशनल इकानामी पर भी इसका असर पड़ेगा । लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि उसका काम बहुत धीमे चल रहा है । इस बजट में जो नर्मदा सिंचाई योजना के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है । पता नहीं कितने सालों के बाद यह योजना पूरी हो सकेगी । मेरी प्रार्थना है क भारत सरकार की ओर से नर्मदा बांध सिंचाई योजना के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि उसका कार्य निश्चित समय में पूरा हो सके और इस प्रकार से गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान प्रदेशों की इकोनोमी के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय एकोनामी को भी उससे लाभ मिले । माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इसके बारे में अवश्य विचार करना चाहिये ।

इसी प्रकार की एक और भी योजना है जिसका कि राष्ट्रीय एकोनामी पर असर पड़ने वाला है । हजीरा जहाज-बाड़ा के सम्बन्ध में टैक्निकल एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दे दी है लेकिन मेरे क्वैश्चन के उत्तर में यह बतलाया गया

[श्री छीतू भाई गामित]

कि धन का प्रावधान न होने की वजह से काम शुरू नहीं हो सकता है। इस प्रोजेक्ट का भी राष्ट्रीय इकोनामी पर असर पड़ेगा। उनकी राष्ट्रीय इकानामी पर पडने वाला है, रोजगार पर पड़ने वाला है। इसलिए मरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप को इस ओर भी अधिक ध्यान दना चाहिये।

अंत में, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो आदिवासी लोग हैं छोटे किसान लोग है, इन लोगों को लोन नहीं मिलता है। ग्रामीणों को छोटे-छोटे धन्धे करने के लिये धन नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं कि डगोरा, आहवाडांग, धर्मपुरा और छोटा उदयपुर आदि क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण बैंक की शाखा खोलने पर विचार करें। वैसे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने पहले बहुत ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखायें खोली हैं। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने ग्रामीण लोगों के विकास के लिये, विकास के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने क लिये यह बजट बनाया है और इसके साथ बचत को बढ़ावा देने क लिये यह बजट बनाया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपन मुझे बोलने क लिय समय दिया और मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRIMATI KESHARBAI KSHIRSAGAR (Bhir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget presented by hon. Finance Minister for the year 1983-84. I congratulate him for skillfully framing the budget. With broad perspective in view, he has presented a balanced budget.

70 per cent of our population is comprised of farmers out of which 50 per cent are small and marginal farmers. It is neccessary to formulate schemes for their upliftment.. The budgetary allocation for the various agricultural schemes has been increased by 19 per cent in comparison to the last year's budget. In my view, it should be increased upto 25 per cent so that many schemes planned for the welfare of small and marginal farmers will materialise. 36 per cent of the amount of Plan allocation is earmarked for developmen of energy resources. This will enable us to achieve progress in the field of energy. Rs. 2400 crores are allocated for irrigation schemes and relief to the drought affected areas. But the amount is meagre considering the extent of drought. I request that it should be further increased.

There was severe drought in some States in the country while in some areas the crops were damaged due to excessive rainfall. It effected agricultural production. In order to give relief to the farmers, many developmental schemes particularly irrigation schemes should be implemented. The fall in production had an adverse effect on prices. However, growth in industrial sector increased by 4.5 per cent.

Small industries should be promoted in rural areas presently industries are concentrated only in urban areas. There are no industries in rural areas which has led to ever-increasing unemployment in villages.

Bank rates have been reduced but the banks should give loans to the farmers, educated unemployed youth and weaker sections of society. The educated unemployed persons are turning towards cities in search of jobs. Bank should give them 100 per cent loan to start new occupations or small industries.

The new 20-point programme launched by the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi should be vigorously implemented. It will help in starting new industries in therural side and remove unemployment to large extent. Poor men aspire to

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

meet the basic needs of life, namely—food, clothing and shelter. They do not want any comforts or luxuries. Therefore, attempts should be made to meet their basic necessities.

Pressure cookers have been exempted from excise duty. This will give relief to the women, as pressure cookers will be cheaper. I congratulate the Finance Minister on behalf of women of this country for giving this concession. Similarly, concession is given in the excise duty on tractors, tyres and motor cycles. This will give relief to the farmers.

The Government has appointed Pay Commission. This step will give relief to the Central Government employees, and encourage them to perform their duties efficiently.

The excise duty in respect of cement is increased. This will step up price of cement. Farmers will find it difficult to purchase cement at enhanced price which they need for construction of wells and houses. I request the hon. Minister to exempt coment from excise duty.

The Government has adopted dual price policy of kerosene oil, as a result of which kerosene oil has become costlier. Kerosene oil is used mainly by the poor. Therefore, dual price policy should be given up and kerosene oil should be made available at the earlier price.

The quota of foodgrains to the ration card holders should be the same for the rural and urban areas so that people in rural areas do not face difficulty in getting the allocated quota of ration. Farmers should be given remunerative price for their yield. I propose that the following prices should be fixed:—

Jawar—Rs. 175 a quintal

Wheat—Rs. 250 a quintal

Cotton—Rs. 600 a quintal

Sugarcane—Rs. 250 a tonne

Insurance schemes are available for big machinery, trucks, and cars but there is no insurance scheme available to farmers for making good their loss in agricultural production due to drought or excessive rainfall. If the farmers face loss due to the natural calamities, they have to starve. For these poor farmers crop insurance scheme should be immediately introduced.

The State of Maharashtra faced a severe drought during this year. The extent of drought in Marathwada and Beed district was maximum. This has led to a serious crisis in the State. I request that more funds should be allocated to evolve permanent schemes for relief to the drought affected areas.

The problem of drinking water is also critical, in my constituency. Women have to fetch drinking water from 4 to 5 kilo metres. Permanent scheme should be formulated to solve the problem of drinking water in the State. More funds should be allocated to Maharashtra State to find permanent solution to the problem.

Beed is the most industrially backward district in Marhtawada because it lacks means of communication and transport. People have to travel a distance of 150 Kms. to reach the nearest railway station. While speaking on the railway budget, I had ephasised that Ahmednagar-Beed-Parali line should be surveyed and included in the 6th Five Year Plan.

The population of Marathwada is 85 lakhs. But in the last 35 years not a single new railway line was laid nor track conversion undertaken. I request that an amount of Rs. 20 crores should be earmarked for conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad-Parali-Adilabad Section.

7th Non-Aligned Conference was held in Delhi which has added to prestige and glory of this country. Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was the Chairman of this meet was hailed by all th Heads of States assembled here. I feel that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is a divine force and the most illustrious personality. I would like to describe her leadership by comparing it to an Ovi Stanza in my mother tongue—Marathi.

[Smt. Kesharbai Kshirsagar]

Indira is a divine personality taking care of the country.

Concentrating on 20-Point programme for the upliftment of the poor, down-trodden and farmers.

With these words I support the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and lend my full support to the budget presented by hon. Finance Minister. I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the budget.

*श्री उत्तम भाई एच० पटेल (बलसार): सभापति जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। आजादी के 36 वर्ष के बाद भी हम समाज के सब से गरीब व्यक्ति तक विकास का लाभ नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं। उसके लिए हमें कठिन मेहनत करनी होगी। मुझे कहते हुए खेद होता है कि हमारी इतनी कोशिशों के बावजूद आज भारत की जनता की 50% से ज्यादा आबादी गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जी रही है। हम गरीब जनता को उसको अत्यावश्यक चीजें जैसे कि पानी का पानी, रहने के लिये मकान, पहनने के कपडे तथा खाने को अन्न भी हम नहीं दे सके हैं। मान्यवर, यह स्थिति हमारे लिये सबसे बड़ा कलंक है। हमें उसे मिटाना होगा। इस के लिए समाजवादी मंजिल पर पहुंचने के लिए हमें क्रांतिकारी व प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने होंगे। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे तो भविष्य हमें कभी भी माफ नहीं करेगा। गरीबों के लिए प्रत्येक बजट में करोड़ों रूपये की रकम का प्रावधान किया जाता है। फिर भी गरीबों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। हमें उसके कारण खोजने होंगे। इस दिशा में अच्छे परिणाम हमें मिल सकें, इसलिए प्रशासन को स्पष्ट निर्देश देकर कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे। गरीब-निर्धन व्यक्ति को उन्नति करना ही हमारा लक्ष्य रहा है। इस दृष्टि को नजर के सामने रख कर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया है जो गरीब जनता के लिए वरदान स्वरूप है। फिर भी उसको ठीक ढंग से लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है जिसके कारण कहीं-कहीं हमें जनता में असंतोष दिखाई देता है। इस कार्यक्रम को प्रभावशाली ढंग से लागू करने के लिये राज्यों को भी आवश्यक निर्देश देने चाहिये। हमारे देश में 50% से अधिक जनसंख्या गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जी रही है, उसको देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ हिम्मत व दृढता से काम लेना चाहिये। एक क्रांतिकारी कदम के रूप में इस बजट का एक चौथाई भाग इन लोगों की उन्नति के लिये ही खर्च किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि अभी भी हम विकास योजनाओं का लाभ देश के आखिरी व्यक्ति तक नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं। ऐसे छोटे-छोटे कार्यक्रमों से कुछ नहीं होगा। मेरे विचार से इस समस्या को गंभीरता से देख कर कुछ प्रभावशाली कार्यक्रम द्वारा ही हल कर सकेंगे। हम देखते हैं कि देश की गरीब तथा आदिवासी जनता में गरीबी के कारण असंतोष की आग जल उठी है। इस आग को अगर हम समय पर नहीं बुझायेंगे, इन लोगों की समस्याओं को हम जल्दी से हल नहीं कर सकेंगे, तो मैं मानता हूं कि आने वाली पीढ़ी हमें माफ नहीं करेगी।

मान्यवर, मैं यहां पर इस बात की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जहां कहीं भी छोटी या बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को बनाया गया है, वहां सामान्य रूप से आदिवासी लोगों को अपनी भूमि गंवानी पड़ी है। उनके पुनर्वास के लिए जो सुविधायें प्रदान की जानी चाहियें, वे

*The original speech was delivered in Gujarati.

राज्यों की ओर से पुरी सुविधाएं नहीं दी जातीं। इस पर मेरा एक सुझाव है कि जिन लोगों की भूमि इन सिंचाई योजनाओं में ले ली गयी हैं, उन लोगों को जमीन के बदले में जमीन, मकान के बदले में मकान और अन्य सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिये जिससे उसके असंतोष को दूर किया जा सके। तथा देश के विकास में जो लोग कुछ त्याग कर रहे हैं उनको इस का पर्याप्त मुआवजा दिया जा सके।

मान्यवर, एक बात मैं और कहूंगा हमारे देश के गरीब तथा आदिवासी लोगों में से कुछ लोग उद्योगों से संबधित तकनीकी ज्ञान रखते हैं। इसी ज्ञान के बल पर ये लोग विदशों में जैसे कि इराक ईरान, अबुधाबी आदि दशों में अपने रोजगार के लिये जाते है। वहां जाने के लिए वे कई कंपनियों तथा एजेंटों की जो उन्हें रोजगार दिलाते है, सहायता लेते है। लेकिन ये कम्पनियों और एजेंट इन गरीब लोगों का बहुत शोषण करते हैं। वहां जाने के बाद भी उसकी कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है। इस पर मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्रकार के लोगों को विदशों में रोजगार तथा सुरक्षाप्रदान करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को जिम्मदारी अपन ऊपर लेनी चाहिये। मैने इस संबंध में विदेश मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि आपकी बात सही है, सरकार ने इस के संबंध में एक विधेयक तैयार किया है, तथा श्रम मंत्रालय उसका अध्ययन कर रहा है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि इस प्रकार का विधेयक जल्दी ही ससद के सामने लाया जाये, जिस से कि इन गरीबों का शोषण बंद हो सके। मेरी दृष्टि से यह सब से बड़ा काम है।

हमारी सेना में गुजरात का प्रतिनिधित्व बहुत कम है। गुजरात के आदिवासी तथा अन्य लोग सेना के लिये बहुत योग्य है, इन लोगों का लाभ सेना को मिल सके इस दृष्टि से सेना में भरती का एक कार्यालय गुजरात में खोला जाय। गुजरात के लोगों को सेना में लेने का एक कारण यह भी है कि गुजरात की काफी सीमा विदेश से लगी हुई है।

मान्यवर, हम ने देश के विकास के लिए 36 वर्षों तक बहुत मेहनत की फिर भी आज बहुत से लोगों में असंतोष व्याप्त है। यह हमारे लिये खेद की बात होनी चाहिये। आज हमारी प्रधान मंत्री गरीब लोगों की उन्नति के लिये जी तोड़ मेहनत करती है, उन का उदाहरण लेकर हमें भी देश की इस गरीब जनता के विकास के लिय जुट जाना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय मंत्रीगण राज्यों के मंत्री, संसद सदस्य तथा विधायक अगर अपनी अपनी शक्ति और उत्तरदायित्व को देखकर देश के विकास के काम में लग जायेंगे तो अवश्य सफलता मिलेगी। हमारा इस से रामराज्य का स्वप्न साकार होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं एक और बात कहूंगा। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था पर तस्करी बहुत बुरी तरह से हावी है। गुजरात समेत पूरे देश के समुद्र तट पर इस प्रकार की तस्करी फली फूली है। आश्चर्य तो यह है कि इस तस्करी में सरकारी अधिकारी भी शामिल है। सरकार ने इस बात को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिये तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के ऊपर कडे से कडे कदम उठाने चाहिये जिस से देश को इस बुराई से बचा सकें। आज केन्द्र से लेकर नीचे तक इस प्रकार का भृष्टाचार फैला हुआ है।

CHAIRMAN: You are going to conclude in one or two minutes.

श्री उत्तम भाई एच० पटेल :मान्यवर, आज हमारे पास असंख्य कर्मचारी हैं,

[श्री उत्तम भाई एच० पटेल]

फिर भी हमारे काम में जितनी सफलता मिलनी चाहियें, नहीं मिल रही । जो कर्मचारी अपना कर्तव्य ठीक ढंग से नहीं निभा रहे है, उनके खिलाफ भी सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये । मैं आशा करता हू कि विभिन्न विभागों और मंत्रालयों के मंत्री अपने उत्तरदायित्व को देखते हुए सख्त कदम उठायेंगें । धन्यवाद ।

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Thusrday, March, 17, 1983|Phalguna 26, 1904 (Saka).